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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. ON MEDICAL REFORM.

1. *A Letter addressed to Henry Warburton, Esq. M.P. on the Grievances affecting the Medical Profession.* By a Junior Practitioner. London, 1834. Churchill.
2. *An Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London.* By W. Shearman, M.D. London, 1834. Stewart and Co.
3. *An Examination into the Causes of the declining Reputation of the University of Edinburgh, &c.* London, 1834. Burness.

The decay of human institutions, as incident to age, is a consideration often admitted without the origin, nature, and character of those institutions having been investigated in all the minuteness of detail which is requisite to form a just opinion of the strength of such an admission. There must, in all bodies, be elements of vitality, as well as proneness to decay,—and what are these elements?—the improvements wrought in modes of action anciently framed by acute and intellectual minds, that can bring the contemplation of the progress of the different branches of knowledge to bear upon the re-modelling and perfecting of the mother institution; while, on the other hand, the principles of decay lie in the absence of that interest or enthusiasm which desires and leads to these improvements, or in the check that is opposed to them by the patriarchs who either reverentially look upon the laws of antiquity as Median, and incapable of amelioration, or who, which is more frequently the case, consider that all innovations will lead to the overthrow of their body, or influence the power or advantage, (according to the nature of the institution,) which they have enjoyed under the old order of things. Again, the public, in viewing the stationary condition of any leading institution, argues upon its liability to decay as the simple result of time; as if corporations, like men, had only one period of perfection, and a necessary sequence of degeneration, in the same way that, to the greater part of old men, the country at large never appears so prosperous as it did in their young days—for the halo of youth is not there to throw its inspired light on imaginary perfection, and scatter beauty upon all around. It is this same love of improvement and desire to transcend, giving almost visionary conceptions of perfectibility, which not only counteract the principles of decay inherent to all institutions, but which, when placed out of their sphere, contemplates their existence with the jealous eye of one who sees the resistance which they offer to rapid improvements in the condition of society; and who, yet not belonging to the body itself, cannot assist in making it march on his road to ideal perfection, nor yet meet in the fair arena of discussion the difficulties which oppose themselves to injudicious and rash innovations. Thus one party condemns another, and one individual decries a host; interests clash, sentiments divide, collision takes place, and a war of opinion—a lengthened

war, in which all the passions of the man are brought to bear upon questions of plain good sense acting upon the great social principle—is begun and carried on by parties always more anxious to expose the fallacies of their opponents, than to afford to the public, which is most concerned in the justice of the question, an open and candid statement of the grounds upon which each rests its claim of superiority.

There are a host of details which apply themselves to the illustration of their general views of the progress of the rise and decline of institutions, when you come to individualise any one of the latter; and this is more particularly the case with the question now before us—the reform that is necessitated in the education and legislation of the medical profession; and it cannot admit of a better exemplification than an allusion to the medical school of Edinburgh, which has, for some years past, not only stood at the head of such institutions in Great Britain, but upon a par with any upon the continent. Now, in one of the pamphlets before us, we find that in the University of Edinburgh the medical teachers are of two distinct classes; the one consisting of the professors of the university, and the other of the extra-collegiate or private teachers. The medical professors of the university have contrived, by the enactment of a series of laws and regulations, to confer no medical degrees on students except those who have attended all their own classes. The private teachers complain of this monopoly of the professors, and endeavour to shew that they, the extra-collegiate teachers, are not only equally competent, but that absolutely the fame of the Edinburgh Medical School, for many years past, has been entirely supported by their talents and character. The author dwells a good deal on the incompetency of the present professors of the university; who, it would appear, have got their professorships, one-half of them from hereditary right, others by political intrigue, and one of them by actual purchase. On the other hand, if the whole of the facts contained in this statement be correct, it is equally obvious that the author never would have told us any thing about it, had he not himself been deprived of the participation in the “loaves and the fishes.” This is a picture of the state of the profession in a single school: what, then, must be the complicated result of a series of systems—epitomes gyrating disorderly round no central system; when—after a long-continued opposition to any union of interests in an empire constituted, as ours is, of three different kingdoms, but, on the contrary, ready each in their separate functions to secure their own power, or work their individual aggrandisement at the expense of another institution—it becomes, by the very force of circumstances, and as a natural result of the re-modelling that has lately taken place in institutions of a higher order, the anxiety of the public to investigate, and the wish of the legislature to improve, the principles upon which those institutions are founded, and the relation in which they stand

to one another; and, by so doing, to ensure a further respectability to the profession, and a safe and secure and valuable protection to the public—the public in illness, who, then weak and injudicious, have often in this country, and more than in any portion of the western world, by their love of marvellous treatments, their partiality for mysterious doctrines, and their admiration of extraordinary professions of power and capability, done more harm to the profession, than the “profession,” placed in the midst of such various and conflicting interests, and swayed, like the public, by human passions and frail hopes, have ever done for themselves. But let us see what these conflicting interests are, in as brief and fair a sketch as can be given of the state of the matter, and separated, as in this case we particularly declare ourselves to be, from all party interest, or secular objects, in order to weigh their various claims to legislative protection or public favour.

At the head of the list we may place the College of Physicians of London, being the earliest chartered medical corporation, recognised by Henry VIII., when its jurisdiction was confined to London and seven miles round. It was constituted of six fellows, and had the privilege of making by-laws; which privilege was soon and has ever since been made available to the interests of the few. Being unable to satisfy the demands of the public out of their own limited number, they had recourse to the granting licenses of practice, the licentiates not being permitted to enjoy the privileges of the corporation. The possession of the latter is obtained, not by professional acquirement, but solely by the consideration of the university in which the candidate shall have obtained his degree. There are the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin; the two former of which are closed against all persons who do not profess the faith of the established church; and while at the same time it is notorious that neither of them are in any way adapted to the purposes of medical education, the students who resort to universities where these advantages are to be obtained are excluded from the fellowship of the college. It is difficult, then, to say who suffer the greatest grievance from such a state of things; the licentiates, who, because they have studied medicine, are not admitted to the privileges and honours of the profession; or the public, who are misled by the pomp and show of power. It is certain that there is nothing to prevent a graduate *ad eundem*, in either English university, studying medicine in Edinburgh, Dublin, or on the continent; but the privilege of his obtaining his degree without the necessity of such a study is essentially and primarily baneful in its effects, and most prejudicial in its example.

Next in order comes the Royal College of Surgeons, which was incorporated in 1745. The college is under the entire control of a council of twenty-one, who are irresponsible and self-elected. They have power to license surgeons, and to require from all candidates for their diploma certificates of their having

attended lectures on medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, botany, and midwifery; but, unlike the colleges of surgeons of Edinburgh and Dublin, which examine in all these branches excepting botany, the examination is entirely confined to anatomy and surgery. By some absurd regulation in the Edinburgh college, the professional examination is preceded by a brief inquiry into classical attainments. If this is to be made at all by a mere surgical corporation, surely it ought to be so before the candidate enters upon his professional studies; for how singular would it be to reject an able and well-educated surgeon because he does not understand Celsus? The title of "pure surgeon," which the members of the council arrogate to themselves, implies that their practice is confined purely to surgery as a manual art; yet it is not a little remarkable, that few, if any one of them, apply themselves to this department alone. We say this on the authority of the writer of the letter addressed to Mr. Warburton; and our experience, as far as it goes tallies with the writer's statement. If these examinations were carried on on the same plan as in Edinburgh and Dublin, there would certainly be no harm in the successful aspirants becoming general practitioners. But not so in the present form, as the public have no warrant for their knowledge of midwifery or pharmacy, but with the exception of the *self-election* of the council in a case where the whole body of the profession have an interest in their ordinances, and of sundry by-laws too much characterised by a niggardly spirit of monopoly, such as the exclusion of Scotch or Irish graduates from the Hunterian museum, the oath exacted on obtaining a diploma, &c. If a body is to exist, whose object is to secure adequate practitioners for the public and maintain the respectability of the profession, the power of the Royal College of Surgeons of London may be said to be too limited rather than otherwise; while the individual monopoly is certainly too close and evident to render either the corporation efficient or give it credit with an enlightened country.

The Apothecaries' Company has been exceeded by no other in the extent of its tyranny and the contemptibleness of its monopoly. By the power which it has progressively obtained, no physician or surgeon in England, while he is considered competent to prescribe, is permitted to sell or even mix his medicines.

At the time the apothecaries were separated from the grocers (1617), their duties were only those of the chemist and druggist of the present day; but they gradually extended them, first by performing minor operations—cupping, bleeding, &c., till they so far encroached on the province of the physician as to prescribe as well as to dispense medicines. Further power was gradually conferred by various acts of parliament upon this eminently monopolising body. Their examinations are said to be very strict, having, for example, from 1815 to 1831 rejected 680 out of 6277 candidates; and it is even asserted that the corporation, by an increasing severity of examination, has done much towards improving the profession—that is to say, the profession of apothecaries: but are they wanted? Are not the physician and surgeon already enough, if not too much? and why should the power of prescribing medicines, or the functions of performing minor operations, be put into the hands of these, who are not supposed to be competent to heal the malady as it becomes more formidable, or to perform more important operations which may be entailed by the minor—as, for example, the puncture of an artery in blood-

letting? and while they neither care to be physicians nor surgeons, and yet are occasionally both, render it imperative, by an anomalous regulation, that the physician or surgeon must pay to their funds, and bow to the fiat of their examination, before he can dispense medicines. In fact, the Apothecaries' Company is a trading body, requiring a servitude of five years to obtain a knowledge of the art of dispensing medicines (which may be acquired by any individual of even moderate capacity in one year), admitting members by patrimony or purchase, but limited in that power to London and its environs. And all this even were very fair, if the power of the corporation were confined to its immediate objects — pharmacy, or the compounding of medicines; but, strange to say, amidst these unworthy struggles to encroach upon the higher branches of the profession, the Company has forgot the preparation of drugs and medicines, for which the public has now no responsible regulators.

The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh is empowered by charter to fine all persons practising as physicians in Edinburgh without its license; consisting of fellows and licentiates, who must have obtained the degree of doctors of medicine, except when these are foreign, no examination is demanded. This corporation has, at least, never distinguished itself by an unwise yearning after power.

The Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and St. Andrew, possess equally the power of conferring the degree of doctor of medicine. It has been objected to this mode of conferring degrees in universities—and the same is applicable to the College of Surgeons of London—that the examiners are likewise teachers, and further prescribe the nature and duration of the courses of education required from candidates. But it really might be asked, if such a privilege as this were taken away from an university, whether you may not as well take away its charter at once; for, if not obliged, students will go to where the lectures may be cheaper and not better; and thus the university will be deprived of that support which is essential to its existence; while, as it is, the council or professors of the institution will always have a counteracting influence against any undue exercise of their prerogative by the opposition in which their own interests stand to one another, as well as the interest which is common to all, of rendering their school advantageous as well as pre-eminent. These considerations involve more minuteness of detail than it is our purpose to enter upon at present; but if, as we shall afterwards propound, a board of education and public examination were introduced into this country, it would never interfere with the success of our national universities, which must always depend upon the judiciousness of their arrangements, their literary, scientific, or professional advantages, for their ascendancy.

The University of Edinburgh, of olden fame as a medical school, will admit none to examinations who have not paid the fees for college attendance, the *curriculum* being one of some extent. The University of Glasgow requires now only one year's residence; and proof of attendance from those who are provided with the certificates of teachers in London and Dublin are admitted. The Universities of Aberdeen admit the certificates of private teachers, and confer their degree after satisfactory examinations; and this degree is no longer purchasable, as it may almost be said to have been. Though the University of St. Andrew's exercises the power of conferring the

degree of M.D., the character of the examination is so superficial, that it has not obtained, as it does not deserve, respect on the part of the public. It is said that an association in Edinburgh has prevailed upon this latter university to appoint five of the Edinburgh private teachers to form a board, to examine candidates for the St. Andrew's degree. It is to be hoped that this is not the case, for such a step would inevitably lead to the depreciation of the standard of qualification. We do not mean to say that many of the private teachers may not possess the same, or even more, information on the same subjects, and the same ability in teaching as the professors of an university; but this unfair rivalry in obtaining another Alma Mater's bounty is disreputable to all parties.

There are two corporations in Scotland authorised to examine and license surgeons. The first of them is the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, incorporated by James IV. in 1506, consisting of fellows and licentiates. This college is remarkable for its public spirit, acknowledging the certificates of professors as well as private teachers, and never exercising the prerogative of preventing the licentiates of other towns from practising surgery or pharmacy within the limits of their powers. The fellowship is obtained on evidence of superior attainments, and the payment of an additional fee, part of which goes towards the support of a widow's fund. It still remains a disputed question with regard to the second corporation, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow deriving its existence from a charter of James VI., or the University of Glasgow, whether they shall give degrees in surgery, the *magister chirurgie* of the latter being by them maintained to be equal to the license of the faculty?

In Ireland, the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Dublin has the power to prevent all persons from practising as physicians in Dublin, and within a circumference of seven miles. The graduates of Oxford, Cambridge and Trinity College, Dublin, are alone admissible to the fellowship, while the graduates of other universities are admitted only on the footing of licentiates. In Trinity College, the professors constitute the board of examiners, and confer the degrees of bachelor and doctor of medicine. The Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland prescribes a very efficient course of study and examination; and the members of that college alone enjoy the privilege of being appointed surgeons to the county hospitals in Ireland. The Apothecaries' Company of Ireland has adopted a good principle in imposing an examination in Latin and Greek upon the pupil, prior to apprenticeship; in other respects it is like the London Hall, a commercial speculation, the shares of which, of one hundred pounds, are now worth two hundred and fifty; while its arbitrary regulations operate upon the physician, the surgeon, and the most ignorant pretender, with equal severity.

Such, then, are the various institutions, prescribing each its separate course of study, having each distinct interests to support, and each in possession of some particular power which is made to act to the detriment of the other, and which, instead of being occupied in ensuring that efficient practice of the healing art which is indispensable to the happiness of society, present a mass of discordance, inconsistency, and confusion, respecting which it has been truly remarked, that our wonder is excited to think how it could so long have eluded the admiration of an enlightened age. It is not our

object, in a popular journal like the *Gazette*, to enter into details which involve any professional discussions. We want rather to make the public acquainted with the leading facts of the case, by presenting them with a review of the institutions connected with the education and practice of the members of the medical profession. Nor is it enough that in them we should find such anomalous powers, as that a person who shall have availed himself of the most extensive course of education in Scotland, and taken the degree of M.D., shall be considered unqualified to practise as a physician, or even as an apothecary, in England; that a physician or surgeon competent to prescribe medicines is prevented mixing them on pain of prosecution; or if he be a Scotch or English surgeon, is restricted from holding any public appointment in Ireland! Even in the profession there are matters of consideration of an equally important character. The progress of science, more especially as applied to morbid anatomy, or what is now more generally termed medicosurgical pathology, teaches us that there are few or no diseases that do not originate in morbid actions, which more particularly belong to one or more sets of organs, and which are, in their continuation or their onset, accompanied by changes in structure (morbid appearances) in those organs. If, then, fevers, agues, typhus, &c. are arterial, or *gastro-enteric*, or cerebro-spinal affections — if in all cases of what have hitherto been considered in general maladies a particular set of organs are the *locale* of disease, wherein the knowledge of structure is essential, as even in the exploration of the chest, to the real acquaintance with disease, — and if the knife can exhibit after death the seat of an internal malady, what becomes of the province of the physician? While a patient is labouring under general symptoms his assistance is prolonged; an abscess or a tumour is at length found, and the surgeon is called in; while a surgeon ties an aneurismal artery, and calls in the physician to calm the fever that ensues — for he is not supposed to be competent to treat general diseases. In Scotland, says the author of the letter to Mr. Warburton (and from which letter we have derived much interesting matter), “the education of the physician and the surgeon is nearly alike; and if any difference does exist in practice, it arises solely from the choice of the individual. What need is there, therefore, of two distinct classes of practitioners, when there is no dissimilarity in practice?” It is the same with regard to the *docteur en chirurgie* and the *docteur en médecine* at Paris. These are but few of the leading features in the medical profession which certainly will admit of improvement: an enlightened legislature has now taken the subject into its own hand, and there is reason to hope that justice will be done to it. But while, in the contemplation of the discordance of such various institutions, and the evil manner in which such conflicting interests operate upon the profession at large, we would wish no half measures to be pursued; we find the public threatened with another monopoly, against which we cannot sufficiently disclaim. The acknowledged abilities of the professors of the London University are surely sufficient to warrant success, at least as a medical school; why increase the restrictions by which the student is impeded at every step? It is not probable that such great improvements will be yet effected;* but there can be no doubt that ultimately this country will, to give efficiency to a noble art and dignified profession, find the necessity of having a particular board to examine candidates for degrees, and take from medical men the odious duty of punishing empirics; while this board will be only a branch of a board of education composed of practical men, and having its *minister*, so as to bring it in immediate contact with government. Then knowledge and acquirements, and not the places where they shall be obtained, will be the qualifications for honour, and the claims to the confidence and esteem of the public.

The Poetical Works of S. T. Coleridge. 12mo. Vols. I. and II. London, 1834. Pickering.

WE have wondered for some time past, that while the Sybilline leaves of other great poets have been collected and published in the most popular forms, those of the Nestor of song should remain unhonoured. Unhonoured at least by that present attention, befitting homage of the present day. We are great friends to the periodical appearance of single volumes; they afford opportunities of purchase to many who would not on the moment be able to meet the outlay for the purchase of the whole. They give time — and one book may be carefully studied ere its companion follows. They also add the pleasure of anticipation to that of possession. A reader, taking in a favourite author, has something to look forward to; he is happier on the first day of every month than the generality of the “unexpected crowd.” How many evenings of enjoyment are treasured up in these pages, for those who have perhaps read the “Ancient Mariner” — the most perfect of Coleridge’s poems — only once, or who best know its companions by gleanings amid the “fitful fancies” of periodicals, whose extracts may or may not have accorded with his own taste. Coleridge is the most unequal of writers. The art of knowing when to “discreetly blot,” is not among his acquirements. He appears to write whatever comes into his head, and to publish with as little remorse. We own that we take a pleasure in these puerile vagaries (we can call them by no other name) of his mind, as curious indications of its peculiar structure. But how much is there that is perfect in beauty of thought, and in melody of expression! and we know no one from whom we could select so many perfect lines, so many touches that are of “pure gold kindled by fire.” There is a child-like sweetness in his sympathy with nature, that brings forth truths whose depths are forgotten in their simplicity. He luxuriates in the summer sunshine, and the delight is warm upon his page, “checkering with golden light.” The “Ancient Mariner” is the finest instance of the supernatural sustained in narrative that we have in our language; and is nobly humanised by the moral of that deep and universal love which it inculcates. Again, how fine is the mystic terror which is the power of “Christabel!” and where has what may be called the metaphysics of the heart — that subtle music of “all impulses of soul and sense,” — been so charmingly developed, or set to such exquisite music, as in “Genevieve?” How many lines at every page, however casually opened, tempt us to quotation! How simply — yet connected

of physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, for the examination and licensing of general practitioners; while the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians will retain their privileges of protecting the higher branches of the art; but their jurisdiction will be no longer local, and it will be sufficient to possess the diploma of one college to be qualified to practise the profession throughout the United Kingdom.

by what a glorious image — does the following passage express the general care of Heaven! —

“But this she knows, in joys and woes,
That saints will aid if men will call,
For the blue sky bends over all!”

Again, that peculiar feeling which is the very soul of poetry is delightfully expressed in “Constancy to an Ideal Object.”

Since all that beat about in Nature’s range,
Or veer or vanish; why shouldst thou remain
The only constant in a world of change,
O yearning thought! that livest but in the brain?
Call to the hours, that in the distance play,
The fairy people of the future day —
Fond thought! not one of all that shining swarm
Will breathe on thee with life-enthalling breath,
Till when, like strangers sheltering from a storm,
Hope and Despair meet in the porch of Death!
Yet still thou hauntest me; and though well I see,
Thou art not thou, and only thou art she,
Still, still as though some dear embodied good,
Some living love before my eyes there stood
With answering look a ready ear to lend,
I mourn to thee and say — Ah! loveliest friend!
That this the meed of all my toils might be,
To have a home, an English home, and thee!
Vain repetition! Home and Thou are one.
The peacefulst cot the moon shall shine upon,
Lull’d by the thrush and awakened by the lark,
Without thee were but a becalmed bark,
Whose helmman on an ocean waste and wide
Sits mute and pale his mouldering helm beside.
And art thou nothing? Such thou art, as when
The woodman winding westward up the glen
At wintry dawn, where o’er the sheep-track’s maze
The viewless snow-mist weaves a glistening haze,
Sees full before him gliding without tread,
An image with a glory round its head,
The enamoured rustic worships its fair hues,
Nor knows he makes the shadow he pursues.”

Such, too, is the key-note to Teresa, clinging to grief,

“Sole bond between her and her absent love.”

“There are woes
Ill barded for the garishness of joy!
If it be wretched with an untired eye
To watch those sleek kites, and this green ocean;
Or in the sultry hour beneath some rock,
My hair dishevelled by the pleasant sea breeze,
To shape sweet visions, and live o’er again
All past hours of delight! If it be wretched
To watch some bark, and fancy Alva there,
To go through each minutest circumstance
Of the best meeting, and to frame adventures
Most terrible and strange, and hear him tell them;
(As once I knew a crazy Moorish maid,
Who dress’d her in her buried lover’s clothes,
And o’er the smooth spring in the mountain cleft
Hung with her lute, and played the selfsame tune
He used to play, and listened to the shadow
Herself had made) — If this be wretchedness,
And if indeed it be a wretched thing
To trick out mine own death-bed, and imagine
That I had died, died just ere his return!
Then see him listening to my constancy,
Or hover round, as he at midnight oft
Sits on my grave, and gazes at the moon;
Or haply in some more fantastic mood,
To be in paradise, and with choice flowers
Build up a bower where he and I might dwell,
And there to wait his coming.”

Then, the fine truth of that happy expression —

“Conscience, good my lord,
Is but the pulse of reason.”

Or that of the ensuing extract: —

“The traitor Laaska! —
And yet Sarolta, simple, inexperienced,
Could see him as he was, and often warned me.
Whence learned she this? — O she was innocent!
And to be innocent is nature’s wisdom!
The fledge-dove knows the prowler of the air,
Feared soon as seen, and flutters back to shelter;
And the young steed recoils upon his haunches,
The never-yet-seen adder’s his first heard.
Oh, surer than suspicion’s hundred eyes
Is that fine sense, which to the pure in heart,
By mere oppugnancy of their own goodness,
Reveals the approach of evil.”

The splendid translation of “Wallenstein” will appear in the coming volume. We have only to add, that the present neat and cheap edition deserves all that we have so often had occasion to say of Mr. Pickering’s former publications.

* We have reason to believe that the principal changes which will be recommended by the parliamentary commission, will be the establishment of local boards, composed

A History of Egyptian Mummies, and an Account of the Worship and Embalming of the Sacred Animals, &c. By T. J. Pettigrew, F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. &c. &c. 4to. pp. 264. London, 1834. Longman and Co.

A VOLUME full of information on the various inquiries taken up by its author, who has indeed most satisfactorily performed the task he had undertaken, of bringing "together every thing connected with the subject of mummies as an interesting object of great antiquity."

Hitherto scattered about in a hundred works of every kind and language—in history, theology, travels, medical disquisitions, etymology, memoirs, archaeology, poetry, biography, natural history—Mr. Pettigrew, with the zeal of an enthusiast, the labour of a scholiast, and the experimental intelligence of a modern philosopher, has brought all that is worthy of attention into one point of view; and, as far as our present knowledge goes, enabled us to comprehend, in every branch, the bearings of this remote, diversified, and mysterious investigation.

It shall be our endeavour to follow his argument, with such brief comments as will put it in the power of readers to appreciate the character and value of the original. A perfect analysis is impossible where there is such a multitude of topics; and merely to indicate and remark on the most striking, must be our duty.

Although a question of great human curiosity, the mode of preparing mummies is not of much real importance to us in our altered times. What were the materials, as they are never likely to be employed for similar purposes again, is of little consequence to a people who, now-days, try to forget their dead parents, relatives, and friends, with the utmost possible expedition, and who, instead of preserving their forms to be lamented for seasons and years, are hardly apt to continue the semblance of mourning during the few hours of passage between their mortal dissolution and the concealing grave. Politics, commerce, utilitarianism, and political economy, are sure and sore generators of selfishness. To die, to sleep, is the common lot; and while we act the part of survivors, it should seem as if the chief object was to put those who have fallen before us into their last slumber into their last bed with summary despatch.

"To lie in cold oblivion and to rot."

Since, then, we do not belong to an age or race to furnish mummies for the prying inquisitiveness of posterity many centuries hence, we need the less care how the thing was done—the less care that the very origin of the name is doubtful—or that these preparations were once swallowed medicinally with, strange to say, very little salutary effect. Let us turn to a more serious portion of the ancient folio. According to Herodotus, (History, book ii. section 123), "the Egyptians are the first that laid down the principle of the immortality of the human soul; and that, when the body is dissolved, the soul enters into some other animal which is born at the same time; and that, after going the round of all the animals that inhabit the land, the waters, and the air, it again enters the body of a man which is then born. This circuit, they say, is performed by the soul in 3000 years."

Those who held the doctrine of transmigration of souls would take extraordinary pains to preserve the body from putrefaction, in the hope of the soul again joining the body it had quitted."

Now, should the Egyptians be correct in these opinions and beliefs, it is evident that our discoverers, importers, and unrollers of mummies must have much to answer for. Thou-

sands of worthy and well-preserved Copts, whose loving friends had been at so much trouble and expense to secure their earthly tabernacles for this auspicious re-union, must, indeed, have heavy reason to complain of that system which has exposed them to decomposition, and their untenanted souls either to endure the pains of a purgatory, or transmigrate through the inferior and degrading shapes of who knows how many stupid beasts, silly birds, senseless fishes, and nasty insects. Honest

Horseisi, the beloved and incense-bearing priest of Ammon, instead of resting in a whole well-tanned skin, and beautifully mummified in his sepulchre, may, in consequence of his having gratified our whim the other day at Surgeons' Hall, already inhabit the loathsome carcass of one of those odious bugs which render (despite of all precautions) the summer months of London hideous.* Deprived of his own sleep, he may thus be the destroyer of the sleep of others; and even-handed justice commend the poisoned chalice to the lips of our author, of Mr. Clift, or of some other of his scientific assistants on that awakening occasion. Like Hamlet's father's ghost, the Theban Spirit may thus be doomed to haunt the English night; till all his foul deeds done in the flesh, and hitherto atoned by mere desiccation and embalming, are purged away. It does seem hard; and we should scarcely wonder, by and by, to see some learned pig, poodle, or pony, into which he may have passed, deciphering hieroglyphics.

It is evident, though the term has been but recently applied amongst us, that the ancient Pharaohs, Ptolemies, and their Egyptian priests and subjects, were all strenuous Conservatives; and it may be but part of the operation of the opposite principles which now prevail, that they should be doomed to evacuate the snug places they have so long occupied, and have their inmost state and condition submitted to public examination. That the bands which have bound them together should be severed is only a sign of the times; and that if they have any gold about them it ought to be rendered apparent, is nothing more than a proof of the expediency of returning to a metallic circulating medium.

Yet it fills us with queer and bitter fancies when we look upon the naked and forlorn shapes of these quondam Conservatives, the Tories of the old, old Nile. There they lie and stand in the midst of one of our author's enlightened evening parties, seeming as if they were listening to the small-talk and babble of a hundred tongues. A *savant* descants upon the 19th or the 23d dynasty, and Rameses, and Sesostris, and the Shepherd Kings; their wars, their religion, their laws, their rites, their pyramids, and their sphinxes; and all the while the brown, tanned, disembowelled, disembraind, and ghastly native, leers and grins at the ignorance and nonsense so copiously displayed. "Poor praters! (says, or to us appeareth to say, the Egyptian to his inward self), poor praters! ye who cannot perceive even the present, what is before your eyes, and what clips ye round about! Poor praters! ye pretend to lift the shroud of a hundred ages which lies upon the past, and the veil of impenetrable darkness which withholds the future from the human ken!"

Alas! it is too true! and the reflection comes with prodigious force from these encased men and women, the illuminati and ornaments

* A beautiful prima donna recently arrived amongst us, and acquiring a knowledge of our language, together with a lodging-house acquaintance with our insect pests, has very wittily designated them B— flat, while the lighter annoyances rejoice in the appropriate appellation of F— sharp!

of the Conversazioni of other days. They remember the solemn trifles which engaged their ardent minds, the aims which animated their important pursuits, the pleasures which occupied their feverish hopes and wasted lives; and they gaze with fixed countenances of contempt, and even disgust, on our stir and turmoil.

There is "the incense-bearing Horseisi," laughing at the flatteries of the great in rank, and the vain in literature, and science, and the arts; and there is that horrible Guanche, once the loveliest toast of the Fortunate Islands, how chop-fallen now! peering ineffable with ugliness and disdain upon the crowd, who pay her beauty homage no more! Was it worth while to take them from their literally "balmy sleep" for this? or is it not better at once to restore earth to earth, or clay to clay? We are wont to phrase it dust to dust; but this is a mere refinement of language to cleanse the uncomfortable image connected in our mind's eye with the slimy worm and the filthy grave. Dust is a dry and cleanly idea; and we fill our souls with that more pleasing unction, as our friends there, hard by, filled their bodies with myrrh, aloes, and spices. But enough of imagining and moralising. Veneration for the dead is a natural affection; and the more feeling, the kindlier, the wiser, the purer, and the best among us, observe its dictates: it is true we consign the inanimate corse to the corruption it is idle to attempt to stay; but the hairlock, the ring, the portrait, or the bust, are sweet memorials to recall the lost, and revive the love of those who have departed from us, and whom we trust to rejoin in another and a better world.

"The practice of embalming, although originally and in the most perfect manner adopted by the ancient Egyptians, was not entirely confined to their use; for the Persians, the Arabs, the Jews, the Ethiopians, and even the Christians, in some degree, employed these ceremonies."

• • • • • Sepulture in the earth, however, has been the most ordinary mode of disposing of the dead; but many nations committed the bodies to the action of fire, and even reduced their frames to a state of powder, which was taken either in their drinks or dispersed to the winds. Erasmus Franciscus reports of a nation of the kingdom of Guinea (*Arvaca vocantur*), that they pulverise the bones of their lords, ladies, relations, &c., then mix the dust in their ordinary drink, and so absorb it."

They knew not the song—

O, never mix your liquor, boys,
But always drink it neat!

"Interment in the earth appears to have been the earliest, as it is certainly the most natural way of disposing of the dead; and the first instance on record of this mode of burial, though there can be little doubt but that the practice existed anterior to the record of it, is that of Sarah the wife of Abraham. The burning of the bodies of the dead had probably its origin in the endeavour to prevent any insult or ill treatment being offered to them; and we find that this custom prevailed among the ancient Greeks, Romans, Germans, Gauls, and others. The people of Chios and the old Romans not only burnt their dead, but beat the bones in a mortar, and when thus reduced to powder sifted it through a sieve, and scattered the dust abroad by the winds. The ancient Romans also washed the body and rubbed it with perfumes."

• • • • • Pliny relates that it was customary among the northern people near the Rhiphean mountains to bury the bodies in water. So, indeed, in Scythia

they formerly kept the dead bodies of their parents affixed to the trunks of trees in the snow and ice. Blasius Viginerus reports that the Macrobian and Ethiopians, having emptied and deprived the bodies of the dead of their flesh, covered the remains with plaster, on which a kind of fresco painting was laid, so as to represent as nearly as possible the natural body. This done, it was put into a glazed case or coffin. The nearest relatives kept it in their possession for one year, making offerings and oblations to it during that time, at the expiration of which the body was removed to the environs of the city, and there buried. The Transjanes removed the heart and intestines from their dead, bathed them in aromatic and spicy liquors, and then burnt them in honour of their gods. The ashes were carefully collected together and replaced in the body, that no part might be found wanting at the day of resurrection. The Colchians and Tartars suspended their dead upon the trees for three years, to be dried by the sun. When the desiccation was complete, they took down the bodies and burnt them entire. The Persians, as also the Syrians and the ancient Arabians, covered their dead with honey or wax, and so preserved them. Erasmus Franciscus reports that a certain people of the kingdom of Guinea (Tivitive), dwelling about the river Orenoque, mourn their dead with great wailing, and bury them. When it is suspected that the flesh, through the process of putrefaction, has become separated from the bones, they dig it up afresh, hang up the skeleton in the house, decorate the skull with different-coloured feathers, and affix plates of gold to the arms and thighs. A certain nation of the Brazils mourn the death of their kindred with extraordinary sorrow and weeping; then paint the body with various colours, and afterwards roll it in silk, lest it be rudely touched by the earth in which it is placed. The same authority acquaints us that it often happens among the Chinese that the children preserve the bodies of their parents for three or four years in the house, as a token of their devoted love and adoration; but the stinks of the coffin are so firmly glued up that no noisome sense of putrefaction can offend the nostrils.

Such and so various have been and are (among many other) the modes of disposing of the dead: the Chinese, a changeless people, continue to make earthenware of their ancestors and relations—the mandarins, no doubt, china—the common people delf!

Passing forward with Mr. Pettigrew to the most essential matter connected with his labours, we observe him to state, that "hieroglyphical researches have hitherto thrown no light towards dispelling the mystery in which the erection of the pyramids is involved. We are in perfect ignorance as to their use or their builders. Abd'Allatif says that he saw a prodigious number of hieroglyphical inscriptions on the two great pyramids, as many as, if copied, would fill perhaps 10,000 volumes. No inscription is now to be found."

Yet the author, in a preceding passage, implies that the pyramids are sepulchral monuments; and to us they do seem to be almost obvious successors in this respect to the primitive and more ancient mound.

"The Egyptian sphinxes, we have the authority of Mr. Wilkinson for saying, are always representative of the male, not female sex. They are either andro or crio-sphinxes; that is, having either the union of the lion and man, or the lion's body with the ram's head."

From this gentleman, and from his associate,

Mr. Burton, we anticipate still greater light upon every Egyptian subject, and lament not having seen his work, *Historia Hieroglyphica*, which is referred to in the foregoing extract.

"According to Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, and other historians, the ancient Egyptians were a people holding truth and virtuous conduct in the highest estimation. Their penal laws applying to cases of homicide, parricide, perjury, adultery, &c., mark the high sense of justice entertained by them, and this is even carried to the verge of the tomb; for we learn from Diodorus Siculus that, upon the death of any one, the relations of the deceased were obliged to announce to the judges (forty, or forty-two in number) the time at which it was intended to perform the ceremony of burial. This consisted in the first place of the passage of the deceased across the lake or canal of the department, or nome, as it was called, to which the deceased had belonged. The day being named, the judges assembled, and the court of inquiry was open to all, so that any accusation might be urged against the defunct. Should his life have been bad, the right of sepulture was denied to him, which was considered as one of the greatest calamities that could occur. If, on the contrary, the life of the deceased had been well conducted and blameless, and that no reproach could attach to his memory, a eulogium was pronounced upon him, and he was permitted to be entombed with all due honour."

We should like much to see such a tribunal re-established now. How many unburied bodies must be thrown into the sea, or burnt out of the way! What epitaphs would be uncouth, what biographies unwritten! How would the hard-hearted oppressors of their fellow-creatures shrink and writhe as the period approached when they must submit to this searching inquest! What mean, and grinding, and cruel actions, which the dread of Heaven's vengeance could not restrain, might be checked by the fears of such an exposure on the brink of the grave. The Serpentine in Hyde Park would be a convenient representative of the lake of antiquity, and on its banks the carcasses of the higher orders might be impawned; while for the vulgar herd the Paddington Canal would offer a most characteristic Lethæ. At either place it would be delightful to our sense of justice to hear the worthless dead arraigned; and, amid scoffing and execrations, to see the gripping miser, the ostentatious reveller, the unfeeling egotist, the hollow sycophant, the false friend, the dishonest trader, the oppressing lawyer, the hypocritical priest, and the canting parson, spurned from their costly tombs and sent to rot on dunghills. The pompous funeral of the wealthy and exalted, who never did good in their sphere, would be spared; nor would the public be outraged by the less sumptuous but equally unmerited observances paid to the inferior race, who in their generation knew not what it was to pity misfortune or succour distress; while, perhaps, from the lowly lodging, the obscure hut, the jail, or the workhouse, the proud ceremonial would proceed with all the accompaniments of respect and sympathy.

We must, however, take our leave of this moral process of embalming. Mr. Pettigrew describes a variety of mummies which have been examined, enters into a discussion of the materials employed in preserving them, and unfolds a considerable portion of the manners, customs, and lore of Egypt, when Egypt was to the Greeks and Romans what Troy and the Seven Hills are now to us. Portraits discovered in these cases, and sarcophagi, idols, amulets,

bandages, emblems of trades and professions, ornaments, papyri, &c. &c. are all treated with ample intelligence. Of the countenances on the envelopes he states, that "the features of the face, either male or female, are depicted often in gold and colours. The countenance seems principally to have been formed upon a model, and used for various individuals, rather than affording a resemblance of the deceased. They, however, do vary, but not in my opinion sufficiently so to mark them as being portraits of the deceased." * * * An opinion has commonly prevailed that the subject of the representation upon the cases is a history of the life of the person embalmed within. Sufficient is known of the hieroglyphics not only to question this opinion, but to establish its inaccuracy. They are very similar in most cases, and usually commence with the same symbols. Mr. Davidson considers them as no more than a collection of homages offered by the deceased to Osiris, the deceased sometimes taking to himself the name of the god. There can be no doubt, I think, that an attentive examination of the characters and subjects will satisfactorily convince any one that the subject bears relation to the trial which the soul was to undergo, and the deities through whose intervention, or by whose intercession, it was to pass through the different stages of its progress towards another state of existence."

Of the sarcophagus said to be that of Alexander, the following is deserving of particular remark:

"That the body of Alexander may have been laid in this sarcophagus is exceedingly probable; but that it was made expressly for him the knowledge now possessed of the hieroglyphics most satisfactorily disproves. Mr. Wilkinson has pointed out to me the repeated occurrence of the name of Amyrteus upon the sarcophagus. He reigned from about 414 to 408 n.c.; whereas Alexander conquered Egypt 332, and died 323 years n.c., which so far, in my opinion, settles this part of the inquiry."

The investigation bestowed on papyri MSS. is not the least valuable part of this valuable volume; and the author concludes generally—

"The records upon the monuments of ancient Egypt, but a few years since, appeared to be involved in impenetrable obscurity. The darkness which surrounded them had in vain been attempted to be dispersed, and it remained for British erudition and British industry to open the path of discovery, from which it now seems probable the ancient history and literature of Egypt may be brought to light. To decipher the characters impressed upon the monuments of the ancient dynasties of the Pharaohs and the Ptolemies, after the laborious but fruitless attempts of ages, is indeed a result far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine; and although those to whom we are indebted for the first-fruits of this glorious harvest are, alas! removed from us, it is satisfactory to reflect that there are a few others still behind who pursue the subject with an ardour commensurate to their ability, and nothing is now wanting but patronage on the part of the public to carry the work on to a complete and triumphant issue."

A veritable statement, and a consummation devoutly to be wished. The physical history of the Egyptians, as developed by the mummies, is the next interesting topic; and we agree that "the Arabs and the inhabitants of Upper Egypt present more resemblance to the mummies and the ancient sculptures than any beside." The embalming of animals is also circumstantially described, and some account given of

fictitious and compound mummies manufactured for the market by Arabs and others. As connected with his inquiry, Mr. Pettigrew adds a view of the methods of preserving bodies in the Canary Isles, Peru, and the Burman Empire. This exhibits many curious circumstances, and one coincidence strikes us as being very remarkable. The Guanche, or Tenerife mummies, are met with on the eastern slope of the Peak, between *Arico* and Guimar (p. 233), and the pits of those in Peru are found chiefly at *Arica* (p. 238). There is only the difference of a single letter in the name! Elsewhere Mr. P. notices:

"That the inhabitants of the Canary Islands should have adopted a practice of embalming in some measure similar to that of the Egyptians, is rather singular, seeing that they were separated from each other by the entire breadth of Northern Africa; and it is not a little surprising that Mr. Marsden should have traced an affinity between the language of the Berbers or Numidians, where the remains of the Guanche tongue are to be found, and the language of the Tuariks, near Egypt, as shewn in a vocabulary collected by M. Hornemann."

Of the Burman practice, there is an interesting relation, which we shall extract hereafter; and we have now only to point approbation to the plates with which this volume is illustrated; they are peculiarly accurate and well executed.

With regard to the main question as to the disposal of the dead, we are ourselves rather inclined to adopt the language of Farren (*Uncle Foale*) in loco Haymarket Theatre.—"After all, what does it signify?" As for the author, he may defy the old saying, since he has meddled much with pitch, not only without being defiled, but with infinite credit to himself in producing a work which will transmit his name with honour to a posterity as late as the best preserved of his subjects was ever destined to reach.

African Sketches. By Thomas Pringle. 12mo. pp. 528. London, 1834. Moxon.

HERE is a wide, wild, and interesting field, in which our excellent author is entirely at home; and the volume consequently exhibits, in a distinguished degree, a very attractive measure of his talents and his intelligence. Part I. consists of poems, and extends to 114 pages; and Part II. is the narrative of Mr. Pringle's residence in South Africa, from the year 1820, with recent accounts of proceedings in and regarding the colonies in that quarter. Unfortunately, we cannot call to remembrance the portions of the work which have been previously published, so as to enable us to be sure of the novelty of extracts to illustrate. We can, however, say that, in its present form, it is an extremely agreeable book—the poetry sweet and feeling—the prose narrative replete with curious and striking matter. At hazard we select the following as very characteristic:—

"The Lion and Gruffe.

Wouldst thou view the lion's den?
Search afar from haunts of men—
Where the red-encircled hill
Oozes from the rocky hill,
By its verdure far descried
'Mid the desert brown and wide.

Close beside the sedgy brim
Couchant lurks the lion grim;
Watching till the close of day
Brings the death-devoted prey.
Headless, at the ambushed brink,
The tall giraffe stoops down to drink:
Upon him straight the savage springs
With cruel joy. The desert rings
With clanging sound of desperate strife—
The prey is strong, and he strives for life.

Plunging oft with frantic bound,
To shake the tyrant to the ground,
He shrieks—he rushes through the waste,
With glaring eye and headlong haate:
In vain!—the spoiler on his prize
Rides proudly—tearing as he flies.

For life—the victim's utmost speed
Is mustered in this hour of need:
For life—for life—his giant might
He strains, and pours his soul in flight;
And, mad with terror, thirst, and pain,
Spurns with wild hoof the thundering plain.

'Tis vain: the thirsty sands are drinking
His streaming blood—his strength is sinking;
The victor's fangs are in his veins—
His flanks are streaked with sanguine stains—
His panting breast in foam and gore
Is bathed—he reels—his race is o'er;
He falls—and, with convulsive throes,
Resigns his throat to the ravening foe!
And lo! ere quivering life has fled,
The vultures, wheeling overhead,
Swoop down, to watch, in gaunt array,
Till the gorged tyrant quits his prey."

Into colonial politics, into discussions on slavery (now, we trust, nearly at rest for ever), or into Caffre quarrels, it is not our inclination to enter; and we shall content the remainder of our critical duty by copying two miscellaneous specimens.

Of the sagacity of the elephant, Mr. P. relates:—

"A few days before my arrival at Enon, a troop of elephants came down one dark and rainy night close to the outskirts of the village. The missionaries heard them bellowing and making an extraordinary noise for a long time at the upper end of the orchard; but knowing well how dangerous it is to encounter these animals in the night, they kept close within their houses till day-break. Next morning, on examining the spot where they had heard the elephants, they discovered the cause of all this nocturnal uproar. There was, at this spot, a ditch or trench, about five or six feet in width and twelve in depth, which the industrious missionaries had recently cut through the bank of the river, on purpose to lead out the water to irrigate some part of their garden ground, and to drive a corn-mill. Into this trench, which was still unfinished and without water, one of the elephants had evidently fallen, for the marks of his feet were distinctly visible at the bottom, as well as the impress of his huge body on its sides. How he had got in it was easy to imagine, but how, being once in, he had ever contrived to get out again, was the marvel. By his own unaided efforts it seemed almost impossible for such an animal to have extricated himself. Could his comrades, then, have assisted him? There appeared little doubt that they had; though by what means, unless by pulling him up with their trunks, it would not be easy to conjecture. And in corroboration of this supposition, on examining the spot myself, I found the edges of this trench deeply indented with numerous vestiges, as if the other elephants had stationed themselves on either side, some of them kneeling, and others on their feet, and had thus, by united efforts, hoisted their unlucky brother out of the pit."

Locusts.—"I have mentioned that the Glen-Lynden settlers had suffered from the ravages of locusts. Those destructive insects had made their appearance in this quarter of the colony the preceding year (1824), being the first time they had been seen since 1808. They continued to advance from the north in 1825; in 1826 the corn crops at Glen-Lynden were totally destroyed by them; and during 1827, 1828, and 1829, they extended their ravages through the whole of the northern and eastern districts of the colony. In 1830, they again disappeared. Their inroads, according to the

best accounts I could obtain, appear to be renewed periodically, about once in fifteen or twenty years, and generally continue for several years at a time. The locust of South Africa is not the same with the Asiatic, but a distinct species, to which Lichtenstein has given the name of *gryllus devastator*. The swarms which infest the colony appear to come originally always from the northward, and are probably bred in the vast deserts of the interior, north and south of the Gaeep or Orange River. In coming up Glen-Lynden, we passed through a flying swarm, which had exactly the appearance, as it approached, of a vast snow-cloud hanging on the slope of the mountain from which the snow was falling in very large flakes. When we got into the midst of them, the air, all around and above, was darkened as by a thick cloud; and the rushing sound of the wings of the millions of these insects was as loud as the dash of a mill-wheel. Lichtenstein has used the very same similitudes in describing them. The ground as they passed became strewn with those that were wounded, or had wings broken in their flight, by coming in contact with their neighbours. But those formed but a trivial portion of the whole enormous mass. The column that we thus passed through was, as nearly as I could calculate, about half a mile in breadth, and from two to three miles in length. Much larger columns are frequently seen. The following details are chiefly extracted from a paper transmitted to me the preceding year by Captain Stockenström, for our South African Journal. The flying locusts, though often seen in such numbers as to obscure the sky when they are passing, and to destroy luxuriant fields of corn in a few hours, are less dreaded by the farmers than the larvæ, devoid of wings—vulgarily called by the colonists *voetgangers* (foot-goers). On the approach of the flying locusts, the husbandman, if the wind be favourable, kindles fires around his fields, and raises a dense smoke, which will probably prevent them from alighting. But the younger, or jumping locusts, no such slight obstacle will check in their course; and a powerful stream alone, on the side they approach, can save the crops of the agriculturists from their ravages. Stagnant pools they cross, by the leading multitudes being drowned, and forming a bridge for those following: even the Orange River is crossed, where it flows calmly, by their myriads, in this manner. In the same manner fires are extinguished by the incalculable numbers which precipitate themselves on the flames in succession, and which, by perishing, provide a passage for the rest. Their numbers are, indeed, so inconceivably great, that the inhabitants regard their approach with the utmost dismay, as involving not merely the destruction of their crops and gardens, but often, also, of the entire pasturage of the country; in which case the farmer has no resource but to hasten from the district where they have 'devoured every green thing,' in order to search for precarious subsistence for his flocks in such parts of the wilderness as they may have missed in their migration. Failing to find such privileged tracts, his flocks must perish. The locusts usually begin their march after sunrise, and encamp at sunset; and unhappy the husbandman on whose fields they quarrel themselves. If their halting-place happens to be observed in the neighbourhood of a farm-house, the inhabitants frequently endeavour to destroy them by driving flocks of sheep and cattle to the spot before the sun rises, in order to trample them to death; but unless the number be comparatively inconsiderable, little

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AN English work, printed by subscription at
Boulogne, and giving a lively account of the

military affairs, in which the writer was engaged from Nov. 1832 till his return from the wars.

The Critics Criticised. By the Author of "Hamper in the Nineteenth Century." Pp. 56. London. Moxon.

As little likely to be perused as the two volumes we reviewed in November last. The thirst of authorship is strong upon our worthy friend; but he should recollect that writers are nothing without readers.

An Essay towards an Easy and Useful System of Logic. By R. Blakey, author of the "History of Moral Science," &c. Pp. 170. London, 1834. Duncan.

A BOOK full of judicious and useful observation, and from which the intelligent reader will reap much instruction and food for reflection.

Strange's Edition of Buckstone's Drama, No. II. Victorine.

WITH perfect propriety dedicated to Mrs. Yates, whose representation of the heroine displayed a union of those rare qualities which rendered the piece so great a favourite, and raised even her reputation for grace, nature, truth, and feeling, upon the stage.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. ROYAL INSTITUTION.*

DR. DALTON, after making some remarks on the train of philosophical speculations through which he had been led from his commencement of such studies up to the present time, observed, that having in early life acquired a competent knowledge in the mathematics and mechanical philosophy, he began a course of observations in meteorology at Kendal, in 1787, which was continued for five years. The principal inducement was to obtain a register of the appearances and circumstances of the aurora borealis—a phenomenon very common at that period. A most remarkable appearance occurred on one occasion, in which nearly the whole hemisphere was almost instantly covered with innumerable beams, which were obviously parallel to the dipping-needle and to each other, being apparently perpendicular to the horizon on the magnetic meridian, but deviating more and more from that position as they approached the east and west points of the horizon. On studying meteorological phenomena in general, the quantity and state of vapour in the atmosphere demanded a great share of Dr. D.'s attention. He studied the phenomena of the ebullition of water under the receiver of an air-pump, and formed a table of the correspondences of temperature and pressure on those occasions. These experiments produced a strong impression that the vapour of water in vacuo and vapour in air were one and the same thing, and that the tension and quantity were regulated by temperature. Soon after these experiments, he ascertained that the force of vapour in vacuo of a given temperature was the same as that in air of the same temperature. Experiments on the vapours of sulphuric ether, and of other liquids, were found also conformable to this opinion. Certain experiments to this purpose were exhibited by Dr. D. in his lectures at the Royal Institution in 1804.

Dr. Dalton next adverted to what he conceived an important essay of his, published in the Manchester Society's Memoirs, vol. v. part 2, "on the heat and cold produced by the mechanical condensation and rarefaction of air;"

in which it was demonstrated that the increase and diminution of temperature was much greater than that indicated by the common mercurial thermometer. Instead of being two or three degrees, as shewn by the thermometer, it was probably fifty degrees, less or more, owing to the very transient effect of high or low temperature of a few grains of air upon a mass of mercury. This heat or cold produced by condensation and rarefaction, without any actual transfer of heat, Dr. D. concludes, is to be accounted for on the same principle as the heat or cold in a vertical column of the atmosphere; in which he argues there is the same heat in a given weight of air at any height above the surface of the earth as at the surface, though not the same temperature. The cloudy appearances exhibited by the rarefaction of air made by an air-pump, or by liberating condensed air, he ascribes to the great reduction of temperature which condenses the vapour.

Dr. D. next adverted to Dr. Henry's and his own experiments on the absorption of gases by water, which are before the public. Dr. Henry first discovered the law by which any one gas is absorbed by water; the quantity absorbed is proportionate to the pressure of the incumbent gas. Soon after this Dr. D. found that if two or more gases are mixed together, each gas is absorbed by the water in proportion to the pressure of that gas, considered abstractedly from the other gas with which it may be mixed; from which circumstance he infers that mixed gases exert their pressures on the surfaces of water separately. The subject of the absorption of gases by water, he thinks, has been too little studied.

Chemical Combination: Atomic Theory.—Dr. Dalton, having previously been much engaged in the study of elastic fluids, began, about the year 1803, to consider how such elements came to be combined. For instance, supposing oxygen and hydrogen gases to be in a state of mixture, what is required to constitute combination? It appeared most probable that the union or contact of one atom of each gas was effected, and as the compound might be considered gaseous, it would constitute an atom of steam or vapour; many of which being supposed to be condensed would constitute a drop of water. Experience shews that the proportions in weight of oxygen and hydrogen constituting water, are one hydrogen to seven oxygen nearly; hence the relative weights of the atoms should be one and seven respectively. But as it is possible that water may consist of two atoms of hydrogen to one of oxygen, or two of oxygen to one of hydrogen, these suppositions would change the relative weights to one to fourteen, or one to three and a half; hence it ought to be duly considered which of these three suppositions is the most probable. Only one combination being at that time known, and it being found that, whatever excess or defect of either of the gases were used, the compound after fixing was still the same element or water, it was strongly to be presumed that no other combination could be effected from the repulsion of the elements of the same gas. The first position was therefore adopted, that water is constituted of one atom of hydrogen united to one of oxygen. The truth of this reasoning was subsequently confirmed by the discovery of Thénard, that one atom of hydrogen might be combined with two atoms of oxygen, but with difficulty, and that only in a cold medium, as a very moderate increase of temperature was found to expel the extra oxygen.

Two combinations of carbon and oxygen

were considered; namely, carbonic oxide and carbonic acid; in which the proportions of oxygen to carbon are as one to two respectively: these may be conceived to be constituted of one atom carbon and one oxygen, and one carbon and two oxygen; but they may also be constituted of two carbon and one oxygen, and one carbon and one oxygen. Reasons were offered for preferring the former constitution to the latter; as also for taking one element for the unity in multiple proportions, rather than the sum of the two elements, as had formerly been done, by which the multiple ratios were obscured. As an instance, the above compounds of carbon and oxygen were given; and a similar one was pointed out in the compounds of iron and sulphur.

In discussing the beautiful series of multiple proportions exhibited in the combinations of azote and oxygen, two modes of viewing the collocations were shewn. Either of these preserves the ratios of azote to oxygen, the one just as well as the other. The two views were placed side by side in large diagrams on the board. The difference of the two rest chiefly upon the relative weight of the atom of azote. Dr. D. after duly weighing the considerations arising from the known properties of the compounds, as early as 1803 fixed upon that view which he still maintains. Some years afterwards, Berzelius, adopting a different view of the compounds, conceived the element azote to be a compound of oxygen and some other principle, and hence concluded azote to be heavier than oxygen. To preserve the ratios, it was necessary for him to assume the weight of azote twice as much as Dr. D. had adopted. Soon after, Dr. Wollaston, struck with certain chemical facts, exhibiting combinations in multiple proportions, and finding the series which Berzelius had just given to be an admirable illustration, namely, a portion of azote combining with one, two, three, &c. portions of oxygen, embraced Berzelius' idea, probably without considering it in all its bearings. The great authority of Dr. Wollaston's opinion, joined to that of Berzelius, turned the scale in favour of their view; and those few British and foreign chemists who had agreed with Dalton now saw cause to change the weight of the atom of azote to double its former weight. Berzelius, however, has lately reduced the weight of his atom of azote to one half of its former weight, and therefore now agrees with Dalton in his view of the compounds of azote and oxygen. The advantages of this view of the compounds of azote and oxygen over the others, were in part pointed out near the conclusion of the lecture.

Finally, Dr. D. took occasion to observe upon an explanation he had given of the lengthened sound of thunder, in a lecture on meteorology at the Institution in 1810. The idea was that an electric discharge from one cloud, &c. to another, often extended through a space of ten or fifteen miles; and as the concussion in the atmosphere must be supposed to take place through the whole line, whether straight or crooked, in an instant, the sound heard at any one place must be lengthened according to the difference between the nearest and most remote parts of the line. This idea he now finds was not original, but had been entertained before by Beccaria.—(See Priestley's "History of Electricity.") An admirable confirmation was obtained in 1819. One loud clap of thunder was observed at two places, distant ten miles, at the same hour; the sound followed the flash almost instantly at each place, and gradually died away towards the other place. No more than one peal was heard on that day at either.

* We are still in arrear with the two preceding lectures.

The noise like thunder which is often heard five or ten minutes after the appearance of large meteors or fire-balls, Dr. D. explained upon similar principles. The large meteor seen on the 18th of August, 1783, which passed over Scotland from the Western Islands, over Perth, Edinburgh, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Cambridge, &c. &c., was followed by a report heard at York, at Windsor, in Kent, &c. This meteor Dr. D. saw at Kendal, and from his observations he estimates its real velocity to have been from five to ten miles per second of time, and considers this sufficient to produce a concussion in the air, even in that highly attenuated region, so as to occasion sound. The sound heard at any place first arrives from the nearest point of the meteor's track, and then continues till the distance becomes too great, and the sound dies away.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Anniversary Meeting.

W. R. HAMILTON, Esq. in the chair.—After some routine business, the report of the Council was read. It contained a statement of the Society's finances up to the 31st December last; the probable surplus at the end of the year was estimated at 500*l*. It narrated, secondly, the Society's publications within the past year, viz. a third volume of the *Journal*, in two parts, and a map of Armenia, by Col. Monteith; thirdly, associations which had joined the Society, viz. the late African and Palestine Associations, which, however, dissolved themselves, and transferred their funds to the Society; fourthly, the disposal of the royal premiums for 1832 and 1833—the one to Captain Briscoe, the other to Capt. Ross; fifthly, original expeditions, which have engaged the attention of the Society within the past year, viz. the expedition up the Quorra, fitted out by an enterprising company of Liverpool merchants, and of which the latest news brought intelligence of the murder of Richard Lander—the arctic sound expedition sent last year in search of Captain Ross—the expedition from which Capt. Ross has recently returned—Lieut. Burnes' Journey across Western Asia—a projected expedition into the interior of Africa from Delagoa Bay—and another into the interior of South America; to the two last of which the council had subscribed, to the first 50*l*., to the second 50*l*., towards outfit, and 50*l*. a-year for three years towards its maintenance. After noticing the deaths of the foreign members, the report mentioned the important accession to its colonial correspondence, by the formation of a Branch Society at Bombay. The report was unanimously received. The thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Brockedon for his handsome and acceptable present of a portrait of the late Richard Lander; and it was resolved that the said picture be framed and suspended in the Society's apartments, with a suitable inscription commemorating the occasion both of its having been taken and presented. Sir George Murray was re-elected president, and the blanks by rotation in the council were filled up. It may be here observed, that the Society is in a most prosperous condition. Within the last year forty new members have joined it.

In the evening the usual meeting of the Society took place, Mr. Hamilton again in the chair.—The communication partly read was a geographical memoir of Melville Island, and Fort Essington, on the Cobourg Peninsula, Northern Australia, with some observations on the settlements which have been established on the north coast of New Holland, by Major Campbell.

The portion read embraced the first and part

of the second chapter; comprising observations on the establishment of two experimental settlements on the northern coast of Australia; geographical situation and topographical features of Melville Island, with some account of its soil, productions, climate, and native inhabitants. An epitome of this paper will be presented when it shall have been finished. Fellows were elected; others proposed.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At the two last meetings, Mr. Greenough, president, in the chair, several Fellows were elected.—A paper was read “on the tertiary formations near Lorca, Totana, Mula, and Cartagena, in the south-eastern portion of the kingdom of Murcia,” by Mr. Charles Silvertop.—The next communication was a memoir on the Bermudas, by Lieut. Nelson of the Royal Engineers.—A paper by Mr. Williamson, jun. of Scarborough, on the distribution of organic remains in the lias series of the coast of Yorkshire, between Peak Hill, near Robin's Hood Ray, and the village of Saltburn, near Redcar, with a view to facilitate the identification of the different members of the series by their fossil contents; and a memoir on the Loess of the Rhine, by Mr. Lyell, the foreign secretary, concluded the last sitting.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE circulars convening this meeting at the modern Athens, to continue during the week from the 8th to the 13th of Sept. inclusive, have gone forth to the members, under the signatures of John Robison and James D. Forbes, the secretaries for Edinburgh. Our summons calls for a statement of the nature and probable extent of any paper it may be intended to submit on the occasion; announces the appointment of a committee to sit for four preceding days in the apartments of the Royal Society, to issue tickets, &c.; and also that ordinaries will be provided, and arrangements made to procure lodgings at reasonable rates.* All this is good; for, after the splendid accommodations and hospitalities of Oxford and Cambridge, our Scottish brethren must be upon their metal to do honour to the land of cakes and its noble capital, and prove to the multitude of their distant visitors that “*the farther ben the welcomer*” is still the motto of the North.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON in the chair.—A further portion of Mr. Otley's dissertation on Cicero's translation of Aratus, and on ancient MSS. in general, occupied the whole sitting. The Society adjourned over the Whitsun week.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[Second notice.]

THE portraits in the Great Room, the School of Painting, and the Ante-Room, are, as usual, numerous; and, as usual, maintain the pretensions of our living artists fearlessly to challenge comparison in that department of art with the living artists of any country in the world. We must confine ourselves to an enumeration of a few of the most prominent. (Of

* Members of the Association, it is also intimated, who may wish to compare measures or meteorological instruments with the standards in the possession of the Royal Society, will have an opportunity of doing so. Among these is a thermometer, which has been carefully compared with the standard in the Paris Observatory.

His Majesty there are two whole-lengths; the one, in his robes, by the President; the other, in his naval uniform, by Mr. Simpson. Sir Martin has four other portraits; our favourite among which is, a fine half-length of the *Marquess of Exeter*. We are much more pleased with Mr. Wilkie's whole-length of *The Queen*, than with that of the *Duke of Wellington*. The harmonious tones of Mr. Phillips's palette are displayed in *Mrs. Somerville* (still more interesting as being a resemblance of the most extraordinary woman living, or perhaps who ever lived), *Sir Francis Burdett*, *Henry Bagge, Esq.*, *Frederick Pollock, Esq.* (an admirable likeness), and a *Daughter of Aug. Bosanquet, Esq.* Sir William Beechey's *Miss Horne* is charming. *Francis Const, Esq.*, *William Wordsworth, Esq.*, and *John Murray, Esq.*, all do Mr. Pickersgill great credit; the last-mentioned we consider his *chef-d'œuvre*. Mrs. Carpenter's *Countess Howe* is exquisite, as is also her picture of *Miss Brandling* and *Miss Fanny Brandling*. There are a boldness of composition, a grandeur of effect, a brilliancy of hue, and a facility of execution, in Mrs. Robertson's *Countess of Dartmouth*, *Lady Marjoribanks and Children*, and *Lady Rolle*, which remind us of Rubens. We are not struck with the likeness of Mr. Briggs's *Lord Wharnclyffe*; but *Lady Charlotte Bury*, and *The Hon. Mrs. Dundas*, are fine specimens of his portrait-pencil. We do not believe that Mr. Sanders, although a veteran artist, ever before exhibited. *His Duke of Argyll*, *Viscountess Encombe*, and *The Hon. W. Duncombe*, are highly characteristic, and are painted with much knowledge and care. Mr. Clint's female portraits possess great sweetness and delicacy; as witness his *Lady Charlotte* and *Lady Georgiana Clinton*, and *Miss Nisbet*. There is great taste in Mr. Edmondston's *Children of the Hon. Sir Edward Cust*. Mr. Thompson's *Right Hon. Spring Rice* is a striking resemblance. Mr. Linnell's small portraits, especially one of *A Gentleman* (No. 45), are of the highest order. The anticipations in which we indulged, the year before last, of Mr. Dyce's future excellence, are confirmed by his *Master Jardine*. The companion picture, by Mr. Morton, of *Master Wilson*, has also great merit. We have already mentioned Mr. Simpson's portrait of the King; that of *John Ross, Esq.* is firmly and finely painted. Although somewhat spotty in their effect, Mr. Partridge's *Children of J. C. Jukes, Esq.*, and *Mrs. Throckmorton and Children*, are beautifully composed. The reflections are skillfully managed, and there is great tenderness in the tones of *A Young Lady* (No. 168), by Mr. Reinagle. Mr. Faulkner's picture of *Captain Ross* conveys a very characteristic idea of that intrepid navigator; as also does Mr. Evans's picture of *Sir Thomas Hardy*, of that gallant and distinguished officer. We were much pleased with Mr. Hollins's *Miss Hartopp*. Mr. Bell's *Her Most Faithful Majesty, Maria II.* is treated very skillfully. In *George Crockford, Esq.* Mr. Arnold has shewn that his talents are not confined to landscape. Mr. Geddes's *Mrs. Lane Fox* is a powerfully painted whole-length. There is in Mr. Yellowlees's *Lady Sarah Saville*, a look of real life that is quite startling. Mr. C. Landseer's *Children of the Rev. E. Coleridge* (the dog by his brother Edwin), like all unaffected pictures of children, is very interesting.

We will now descend into the Antique Academy; and first advert to the general subjects.

The Seducer, and *Faust in his Study*, by Mr. Von Holst, are full of expression: the

story of the former is told with great explicitness. Miss Pickersgill's *Votress* is a beautiful and well-executed drawing. One of the best coast scenes in the exhibition is Mr. Knell's *Poole*. There are great character and elegance in Mr. Constable's *Study of Trees*; and his illustrations of *Gray's Elegy* are very pleasing. *Lady Jane Grey, in Prison, after Northcote*, is a noble enamel, and shews that Mr. H. Bone has inherited all the talent of his venerable father. We have seldom seen a finer display of imagination than in Mr. J. Chalon's *Terrace, Sunset*, and other productions of a similar description. *Fisherman's House, adjoining the Ship, Hammersmith*, by Mr. Howse, is quite a tumble-down gem. There is great grandeur in Mr. Cowen's *Piazzo del Castello, Naples*. *Satan, Sin, and Death*, by Mr. Corbould; *Philippa relieving the Burghers of Calais*, by Mr. Jones; *The Ruins of Palmyra*, by Mr. Stanfield; *Old Buildings at Sandwich*, by Mr. Fuge; *Scene in the Olden Time*, by Mr. Franklin; and *The Fish-market, Antwerp*, by Mr. Vickers, are all well deserving of attention. Mr. Sintzenich's richly coloured and highly finished *Dessert*, absolutely makes one's mouth water. Mr. Bartholomew, Mrs. Bligh Barker, and Madame de Comolera, have distinguished themselves by their drawings of *Flowers*; and Mrs. Pope's *Flowers and Shells* united, have a singularly pleasing effect.

[To be continued.]

BRITISH INSTITUTION: WORKS OF THE OLD MASTERS.

THERE is no exhibition to the annual occurrence of which we always look forward with more pleasure than to that of the works of the old masters at the British Gallery; and we can with justice add, that on no former occasion were our expectations more fully gratified—we ought rather to say that on no former occasion were our expectations so fully gratified, as with the magnificent exhibition of which there was a private view on Tuesday last, and which was opened to the public on the following day. The pictures are not, as they have heretofore been, the contributions of many individuals; but are all the property of his Majesty, the Marquess of Westminster, and Sir Charles Bagot; those in the south room belonging to the king; those in the north room (probably at this moment the most valuable apartment of its size in the world) to the Noble Marquess; and those in the middle room to Sir Charles.

A collection such as this, whether considered with reference to the excellence of the pictures themselves, or to the liberality of the feeling which permits them to be so assembled, is of course altogether exempt from critical remark. In truth, unfeigned and unmingled admiration is the only sentiment which it is calculated to excite. Among others the visitor will find some of the most delightful performances of Titian, Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyke, Guido, Teniers, Claude, Cuypp, Andrea del Sarto, Poussin, Murillo, Snyder, Hobbins, Wouvermans, Frank Hals, Gerard Dow, Metz, Guercino, Jan Steen, De Hooghe, Carlo Dolce, Quintin Matsys, Domenichino, Ruysdael, Weenix, Hondepoeter, Mieris, &c. &c. &c.

It was with great exultation we beheld the noble manner in which the glory of our own country is vindicated in this splendid collection by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough; whose productions do not quail for a moment in the presence of the *chefs d'œuvre* of older art by which they are surrounded. At the head of the north room, in a position than which certainly none could be more advantageous, are

Children at a cottage door, and the *Blue Boy* (painted to shew the fallacy of the prejudice in favour of a mass of warm colour in the principal light of a composition), by Gainsborough, and *Mrs. Siddons in the character of the tragic muse*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. To those who are acquainted with these fine pictures it is unnecessary to speak of their excellence. The portrait of Mrs. Siddons (which is placed in the centre) has a pre-eminently beautiful effect. There she sits, in more than imperial state; calm, dignified, refined, sublime; the presiding genius of the gallery; the majestic personification of intellect; the abstract idea of concentrated and intense moral and physical energy. Look around the walls. Is there one work to which in the highest qualities of art this is not equal? Is there one to which in the highest manifestations of mind it is not superior? Proud may the nation be of having produced such a painter: proud may the nation be of having produced such a woman, to be the subject of his pencil.

THE ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.

THE twenty-fifth anniversary of this excellent Fund was celebrated on Saturday in Freemasons' Hall, Sir M. W. Ridley in the chair. The assemblage was rather less numerous than usual, the Horticultural fête, and the dinner of the Royal Asiatic Society, dividing the company on the same day; but it was very satisfactory to find, that though the personal attendance was prevented, there was no falling off in purse, for the subscriptions amounted to no less than 545*l.*, or about 100*l.* more than the preceding year. In the course of the evening the president, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Phillips, R.A. Mr. Solly, and Mr. L. H. Pettit, severally addressed the meeting, enforcing the claims of the Institution to support, and appealing to public sympathy on behalf of the unfortunate artists, their widows, and orphans. Sir M. W. Ridley, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Pettit, spoke warmly in defence of the Royal Academy, which had been recklessly attacked in the House of Commons; and their sentiments were loudly applauded. The musical department was filled most agreeably; and T. Cooke, C. Taylor, Broadhurst, two other professional gentlemen, and two fine boys, sang a variety of glees and songs delightfully. Altogether, the day was passed in that cordial enjoyment, which is enhanced by the consciousness of being still more benevolently than socially employed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

London in the Nineteenth Century; Views in Edinburgh; Views in Wales; Views in Bath and Bristol; Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; the Works of Hogarth; the National Gallery. Jones and Co.

SPECIMEN numbers of the above works, some of which are complete, and others far advanced in their course, are lying before us; and it is but justice to them to say that the execution of the plates, especially in the topographical publications, is highly creditable to the various artists employed, and is wonderful when their moderate price is taken into consideration. The production of such cheap beauty would have been quite impracticable before the invention of engraving on steel.

Illustrations of Modern Sculpture. Nos. IV. and V. Relfe and Fletcher.

WESTMACOTT'S "Distressed Mother," Carrow's "Falconer," Bienaimé's "Innocence," Chantrey's "Sleeping Children," Bacon's

"Narcissus," and Canova's "Benevolence," are the works representations of which embellish the fourth and fifth numbers of these interesting illustrations. The marbles themselves are too well known to need description. The execution of the plates is unequal; but several of them are exceedingly beautiful.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

The Future Destiny of the World. By M. de Chateaubriand.

WITHOUT inquiring or caring how these fragments find their way into the world—whether caught at the evening readings of his posthumous work, or let forth by M. Chateaubriand himself—they seem to us to be so generally interesting, as well to merit translation into a literary miscellany like our *Gazette*. The following is a characteristic example of that mode of thinking, touching which the noble writer says—

"Europe is hastening to democracy. What is France but a republic, fettered by a director? Nations have outgrown their swaddling clothes; they have attained their majority, and pretend that they have no longer need of guardians. From the time of David down to our days, kings have been at the head of affairs—it seems now to be the turn of the people. The short exceptions of the Greek, Carthaginian, and Roman republics, do not change the general fact of the political state of antiquity, viz., that monarchy was the established condition of society all over the globe: now, all societies abandon monarchy, or at least monarchy such as we have hitherto known it.

"The symptoms of the social transformation abound. In vain do we attempt to reconstitute a party for the absolute government of one man; the elementary principles of this government are not to be found; men have changed as well as principles. Though facts sometimes appear to oppose each other, they nevertheless concur towards the same result, like the wheels of a machine, which, turning in opposite directions, produce a common action.

"Sovereigns, by gradually submitting to necessary liberties, by detaching themselves without violence, and without shock, from their pedestal, might transmit to their descendants, for a longer or shorter period, their hereditary sceptre, reduced to proportions measured by the laws. France would have more calmly ensured her happiness and her independence by keeping a child who could not have made of the days of July a shameful deception; but nobody understood the event. Kings persist in keeping what they cannot retain: instead of descending gently by an inclined plane, they expose themselves to the danger of falling into the abyss; monarchy, instead of dying a glorious death, full of honours and of years, runs the risk of being flayed alive—a melancholy mausoleum at Venice contains only the skin of an illustrious general. The countries least prepared for liberal institutions, such as Spain and Portugal, are impelled to constitutional movements. In these countries, ideas outstrip men. France and England, like two mighty battering-rams, shake, by reiterated blows, the crumbling ramparts of ancient society. The holdest doctrines on property, equality, and liberty, are proclaimed morning and evening in the face of monarchs, who tremble behind a triple line of suspected soldiers. The deluge of democracy is gaining upon them—they ascend from story to story, from the ground floor to the roof of their palaces, whence they will cast themselves into the waves that will swallow them up.

"The discovery of printing has changed the conditions of society; the press, a machine which cannot now be broken, will continue to destroy the ancient world till it has formed a new one. Printing is only the creating word of all powers; the word (*la parole*) created the universe; unhappily the word (*le Verbe*) in man partakes of human infirmity; it will mingle evil with good, till our fallen nature shall have recovered its original purity.

"Thus the transformation brought on by the age of the world will take place; every thing is calculated on this plan; nothing is now possible but the natural death of society, as at present constituted, which must lead to its regeneration. It is impious to contend with the angel of God, to fancy we shall arrest the designs of Providence. Beheld from this elevated point of view, the French revolution is but a small part of the general revolution; all impatience ceases, all the maxims of ancient policy become inapplicable. Louis Philippe has brought the democratic fruit nearer by half a century to its maturity. The stratum of civism in which Philippiism has planted itself, being less exhausted by the revolution than the military and popular strata, still furnishes some sap for the vegetation of the government of the 7th August; but it will soon be exhausted.

"The reign of Louis Philippe, rising amidst the universal order, is only an apparent anomaly, not a real infraction of the laws of morality and equity; these laws have been violated in a limited and relative sense—they are followed in an unlimited and general sense. From an enormity allowed by God I should draw a more elevated conclusion; I should deduce the *Christian* proof of the abolition of royalty in France: this very abolition, and not individual punishment, must be the expiation of the death of Louis XVI. No one has been permitted after that just prince permanently to wear the diadem. Napoleon saw it fall from his brows, notwithstanding his victories; Charles X., notwithstanding his piety. To complete the degradation of the crown in the eyes of the people, the son of the regicide may have been permitted to recline for a moment, as a mock king, on the ensanguined couch of the martyr.

"For the last forty years all the governments in France have perished by their own fault. Louis XVI. might twenty times have saved his crown and his life;—the republic sunk only under the excess of its crimes;—Bonaparte might have established his dynasty, and he precipitated himself from the summit of his glory;—but for the ordinances of July, the legitimate throne would be still standing. The present government, however, does not appear likely to commit a fault fatal to its existence; its power will never be *suicidal*; all its skill is exclusively devoted to its own preservation—it is too intelligent to die of a folly; it has nothing in it to render it guilty of the mistakes of genius, or of the weaknesses of virtue.

"But, after all, it must go. What are three, four, six, ten, twenty, years in the career of a people? The former state of society perished with the Christian policy from which it issued. At Rome the government of a man was substituted for that of the law by Cæsar; they passed from the republic to the empire. The revolution now proceeds in a contrary direction; the power of the law takes the place of that of man; we pass from royalty to republicanism. The era of the people has returned; it remains to be seen how it will be filled up.

"First of all, Europe must be equalised on the same system; we cannot suppose a representative government in France, and absolute

monarchies in its neighbourhood. But to effect this, it is but too probable that we shall have foreign wars, and at home a two-fold anarchy, both moral and physical.

"If property alone were in question, will it not be touched? will it remain distributed as it now is? A society in which individuals possess an income of two millions, while others are obliged to fill their mean dwellings with heaps of filth, in order to collect worms, which worms sold to the fishermen are the only means of subsistence of these families, which are themselves aborigines of the dunghill; can such a society remain stationary, on such foundations, and amidst the progress of ideas?

"But if property is touched, immense convulsions will ensue, which will not be effected without bloodshed. The law of blood and of sacrifice meets us every where. God delivered up his Son to the cross, to renew the order of the universe. Before a new law shall have issued from this chaos, the stars will have many times risen and set. Eighteen hundred years which have elapsed since the Christian era have not sufficed for the abolition of slavery; but a very small part of the Evangelic mission is yet accomplished.

"These calculations do not suit the impatience of the French: in the revolutions which they have effected, they have never admitted the element of time—for this reason, they will always be confounded by results contrary to their hopes. While they are overturning, time is arranging; it brings order into disorder; rejects the unripe fruit, and gathers that which is mature; sifts men, manners, and ideas.

"What will the new (state of) society be? I cannot tell: its laws are unknown to me; I do not comprehend it, any more than the ancients could comprehend the state of society without slaves, produced by Christianity. How will fortunes be brought to a level? how will wages be adjusted to labour? how will woman attain to complete emancipation? I know not. Hitherto society has proceeded by *aggregation* and by *families*: what aspect will it bear when it shall be merely *individual*, as it is tending to become, as we see it already form itself in the United States? Probably the *human race* will grow greater; but it is to be feared that *man* will grow less—that eminent genius will be lost—that imagination, poetry, the arts, will expire in the cells of a society like a beehive, in which each individual will be but a bee—a wheel in a machine—an atom in organised matter. If the Christian religion were to be extinguished, the world would come through liberty to that social petrification which China has attained through slavery.

"Modern society has taken ten centuries to compose itself: it is now decomposing itself. The generations of the middle ages were vigorous, because they were in the ascending progression. We are weak, because we are in the descending progression. This waning world will not recover its strength till it shall have reached the lowest degree, when it will begin to reascend to a new life. I see, indeed, a population which proclaims its power, which cries, '*I will!*' the future is mine! I discover the universe! those who came before me saw nothing! the world was waiting for me! I am incomparable! my forefathers were children and idiots!"

"Have the facts corresponded with these magnificent words? What hopes have been deceived, with respect both to talents and to characters! If you except about thirty men of real merit, what a herd have we of libertine, abortive generations, without convictions, with-

out political or religious faith, scrambling for money and places, like beggars for a distribution of alms—a flock which owns no shepherd, which runs from the plain to the mountain, from the mountain to the plain, disdaining the experience of the old herdsman, inured to the wind and the rain. We are but transitory, intermediate, obscure generations, devoted to oblivion—forming the chain to reach the hands which will reap the harvest of futurity.

"If it were true that the exalted races of kings, refusing to become enlightened, approached the termination of their power, would it not be better for their historical glory, that, by an end worthy of their grandeur, they should retire into the sacred night of past ages? Life prolonged beyond the bounds of a splendid existence is worthless. The world becomes weary of you and the noise you make. Alexander, Cæsar, Napoleon, disappeared according to the rules of glory: to die nobly (*pour mourir beau*) you must die young. Give not the children of the spring occasion to say, 'How! is this that reputation, that person, that race, for which the world clapped its hands, for a lock of hair, a smile, a look of whom life would have been thought too mean a sacrifice? How melancholy is it to see the aged Louis XIV., a stranger to the new generation, with nobody about him to converse with him of his own times, but the old Duke de Villeroi! It was a last victory for the great Condé in his dotage to have met on the brink of the grave with Bossuet: the orator reanimated the silent waters of Chantilly; he cheered the second childhood of the old man, by recalling the glories of his youth; and by bidding an immortal adieu to his white hairs, restored the dark ringlets of youth to the brow of the victor of Rocroy. Oh, ye men who love glory, take care of your tomb; lay yourselves well in it; endeavour to make a good figure in it, for there you will remain!' CHATEAUBRIAND.

MUSIC.

SOCIETA ARMONICA.

THE best of all the good things (and these were many) at the fifth concert on Monday last, was Willman's clarinet solo. This gifted musician gains upon us every time we hear him; his tone, always beautiful, seems more deliciously sweet and mellow; his style, always refined, seems still more exquisitely finished; besides, he gives us *real music*, and not a mere concatenation of demi-semiquavers, strung together for the purpose of shewing off the performer's mechanical dexterity. Happy the composer whose music falls into the hands of one, who, as in this instance, has not only himself an intense perception of his beauties, but strives earnestly to impress the same on the minds of his hearers! This is, in reality, the best means of ensuring the performer's own lasting fame; for, though the multitude may be unable to appreciate fully those nicer points of excellence which constitute the musician's claim to be ranked as an artist, (that is one who exercises a *fine art*, properly so called,) yet the discriminating few are always exerting a quiet, but certain influence over public opinion, which, in the end, awards its sentences with even-handed justice. One among many other instances of this, is the high popularity of Willman himself. We have dilated on this topic a little longer than the limits of our notice will properly admit of, and must, therefore, sum up the rest as briefly as possible. The concert was rich in instrumental solos; for, besides the above, Mr. G. Cooke played a

fantasia on the oboe, and Mr. Bochsa some variations, &c. on the harp. M^{de} Stockhausen and Miss Clara Novello shone conspicuously among the vocalists, and we must give all the singers "honour due" for the spirited and correct style in which they performed the *finale* from *Don Giovanni*. Mr. Forbes's manuscript song, "The Courier," also deserves honourable mention: it was sung by Mr. Phillips with much energy, and was very well received. The audience was so numerous that standing room was all that could be obtained after the performance had commenced.

Q.

SOCIETA DELLA CONCORDIA.

The third concert, on Friday the 9th, was extremely well attended, and was, on the whole, very superior to the two preceding ones, though it had the common fault of being much too long. An extemporaneous performance on the piano-forte by Baron Bernard von Rathen (a name that is new to us), attracted particular attention. The player exhibited a vivid imagination and great command of the instrument. A printed explanation of the circumstances intended to be depicted by the piece, was handed round to the audience, who were thereby enabled to derive much additional gratification from it. The band was led by Mori, and among the vocalists were Signors Curioni, Zucchelli, &c. besides Miss Clara Novello, Madame Sala, Miss Birch, (a Royal Academy pupil, who possesses a voice of some promise), and Miss L. Riviere (a sister of Mrs. Bishop), who sang a little ballad in a pleasing style. Miss Clara Novello looked fatigued, and fell short of her usual correctness in "Batti batti;" but she made amends for this in her next song, which was accompanied by Willman, and in the duet, "Sul' Aria," the second to which was, however, so execrably sung (by some young aspirant of the vocal art, her first, and we hope her last, appearance in public), that it drove us fairly out of the room. Ladies, forgive us; whenever we have to choose between gallantry and truth, we decide for the latter; and we feel confident that you, at least all those among you whose good opinion is worth any thing (whom we, of course, presume to be the majority), will honour us for it. Master Tucker, a little boy with a very sweet voice, sang two ballads in a style that indicated more of natural capability in himself, than of pure taste on the part of his instructor. But reader, imagine, if thou canst, the absurdity of a child of some eight or nine summers, uttering the amatory sentiments contained in the once popular song "My heart with love is beating!" Surely, "the force of nonsense could no further go." Signor Masoni is to lead the last concert, for which several other attractive names are announced.

Q.

MRS. ANDERSON'S CONCERT.

Mrs. ANDERSON'S annual morning concert took place at the Hanover Square Rooms on Monday last. The patronage thus liberally bestowed by the discerning public upon this accomplished lady, is a proof that talent, in combination with moral worth, still meets with its due appreciation and reward. The Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and a numerous suite, were present. The rooms were crowded from an early hour with the *élite* of all that is fashionable and respectable in our metropolis.

Mrs. Anderson's performances in public, though always injured by her excessive timidity, seem each successive year to surpass the last in brilliancy. Madame Stockhausen, in

the grand scena from *Der Freischütz*, satisfactorily manifested to the audience that her powers of song are not confined to the touching and tender expression of her charming Swiss ballads. It was powerfully, scientifically, and charmingly given. Miss Clara Novello, who is rising fast in her profession, and who, from having had the advantages of a good education, has nothing to unlearn, sang the new romance, "Tyrol, qui m'as vu naître," with delightful simplicity, and without straining or apparent effort. M^{lle}. Grisi, Rubini, Mrs. Bishop, Miss Masson, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Hobbs, were the other vocalists. Mori, Nicholson, F. Cramer, and Spagnoletti, shone among the instrumentalists. The whole performance went off most brilliantly, even without being damped by a most unmerciful shower, which sprinkled its libations profusely upon the silken attire of the departing lady-birds.

LONDON SACRED CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE first evening concert of this new Society, at the Lowther Rooms, comprised a good selection of sacred music, and, on the whole, was a very creditable performance. The choruses in general were ably executed, and the solos, by some of the members, assisted by Miss Clara Novello and others, were sung with considerable taste, among which, Handel's "In sweetest Harmony," and "the Infant's Prayer," by the above young lady, were delightful treats, and elicited much well-deserved applause. We would, however, recommend that the next concert should be in two parts; and the introduction of instrumental pieces would also be an improvement. The object of this Society is praiseworthy and deserving of encouragement, having been established, as the prospectus informs us, "for the purpose of affording the admirers of sacred music an opportunity of becoming more fully acquainted with the merits of the choral compositions of the great masters, which, it cannot be denied, have hitherto received less attention, especially in the metropolis, than their beauties entitle them to."

If judiciously managed, we think it may do much towards attaining this end, by cultivating the musical taste of those whose convenience and circumstances prevent them from enjoying the advantages of similar institutions conducted on a more expensive scale.

DRAMA.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Wednesday the new German company commenced their engagement here with Mozart's delicious *Zauberflöte*, which was altogether performed in a manner to afford considerable gratification. We shall not, after a single hearing, enter upon the particular qualities of the singers, or the orchestral execution, in both of which there was much to applaud, and some exceptions, which ought to be amended before another representation. The house was well filled, and the Queen in her private box.

On Thursday our sweet favourite, Caradori, took for her benefit *La Sonnambula*, part of *Anna Bolena*, and a ballet. In the first she sang and performed so delightfully as to increase our constant regret at not hearing and seeing more of her on these boards, which she is so eminently calculated to adorn. The house was full, and it was long past one o'clock before the well-pleased audience were dismissed.

Among the theatrical changes and essays of the day we may notice the not very advisable practice of occasionally opening the Italian Opera at play-house prices; while at our pa-

tent-protected theatres Italian singers and French dancers are brought to supersede the legitimate drama; thus mingling and confounding the species of entertainments which were hitherto better kept distinct and separate.

DRURY LANE AND COVENT GARDEN.

EVERY thing is doubling at the double theatres—double ballets, double balls, double dealing; the pensive public knows not what to think of it, if indeed it is thought about at all. Those who are not tired with the ball in *Gustavus*, may enjoy a double-headed shot three or four times a-week at Covent Garden, when the ball of the cedar saloon in the *Glass-slipper* is superadded to their saltatory entertainment. This "extraordinary scene" is a moiety of the bill of "Extraordinary Attraction;" and, according to the rest of the puffs, the audiences are utterly magnetised.

At *Drury Lane* on Wednesday *King Henry IV.* was produced with considerable curtainments; but all that was left superbly acted by Macready as the *King*, ably seconded by Farren's *Justice Shallow*, and, not far behind, by the rest of the cast, including Dowton, Blanchard, Cooper, Harley, Webster, and Mrs. C. Jones. But the grand novelty was a representation of the Coronation of Henry V., unexampled since that parlous time when Elliston in a similar exhibition fancied himself to be his majesty King George the Fourth, and no mistake. The thing itself is a piece of preposterous show; Italian Signoras and Signors chanting airs from *La Gazza Ladra*, or duets from *Anna Bolena*, and other operas, at the crowning of the hero of Agincourt, is so absolutely ridiculous, that we could conceive nothing more absurd unless they get up the apotheosis of King Alfred with marrow-bones and cleavers and waltzes from the *Tales of the Harem*. This scheme is said to be a concoction between the rival managers of the King's and the two Patent Theatres; and the whole calculated to replenish the pouches of our foreign friends who condescend to "Di piacer," or "Forse un di" on these intermediate nights.

FRENCH PLAYS.

ON Wednesday we were delighted with the *vaudeville* of *Philippe*, for the first time, in which Edouard played the *Intendant* extremely well; and Mademoiselle Beranger, both in that piece, and in *La Chanoinesse*, looked, and was perfection. She is, indeed, a charming woman; and the ease and nature with which she sustains her characters cannot be surpassed. The entertainments altogether were received throughout with immense applause; and well they deserve the popularity which has reached them.

POLITICS.

THE House of Commons has been engaged on the Poor-Laws Bill, and some speculative discussions on the duration of Parliament, on Mr. Whittle Harvey's case, and on *incidentals* almost without object. From abroad we learn that the accounts of last week from Spain and Portugal were only money-market anticipations. The civil war, almost burnt out in the latter, still continues to blight the former country.

VARIETIES.

The Garrick Club.—As on the departure of their esteemed president, Lord Mulgrave, so upon his return, a number of the members of the Garrick Club entertained his lordship with a dinner on Monday last. Lord Saltoun was

in the chair, and about fifty gentlemen sat down to the feast of reason and the flow of soul, the majority of them distinguished in the literary and dramatic world. When we state, that to vary the few brief speeches which the occasion called forth, the company were delighted and entertained by the talents, in their fullest force, of Braham, Mathews, C. Taylor, Durset, besides those of several highly accomplished amateurs, it may be believed that Lord Mulgrave's welcome furnished a treat of a kind not readily to be forgotten.

The Agricultural Employment Institution, with Lord R. Grosvenor in the chair, held its second anniversary meeting at Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday, when the great benefits derived from its operations were fully explained by various speakers, and nearly 6000. subscribed towards the farther promotion of this most wise and benevolent plan. Wherever it has been introduced it has been a blessing to the poor, teaching industry and comfort to go hand in hand; and of this we are certain, that the more universally it can be applied, the more it will tend to relieve the burdens of the country, diminish the sufferings of the lower orders of the people, and spread happiness, where there is little except want and wretchedness, over a once more smiling land.

The Sciagraphicon.—In a *Gazette*, some six months ago (Nov. last), we noticed, with approbation, the clever and ingenious productions under this name by Mr. Essex; in which objects represented on a horizontal board, and looked at through an aperture at a certain angle, lose every semblance of surface, and appear to be solid bodies. Thus distorted, drawings of fortifications assumed the forms of real bastions and ravelins; and other designs, in which straight lines were chiefly used, underwent the same sort of transformation. We have now before us two other specimens of this perspective illustration. The first is a Chinese temple, and is extremely beautiful; the other is an elephant, with his guide and trappings, &c. (first exercising the talent of the youthful possessor by requiring to be put together as a puzzle); and either will be found curious in illustrating principles of science and art, and pleasing as an object of contemplation.

The Ethical Magazine, No. I.—A new monthly, neat and cheap, has joined our periodical ranks. It seems to be the production of young lovers of literature, and well suited to afford pleasure to that numerous class of readers.—Nos. I. and II. of the *Church of Scotland Magazine* is also before us—a Glasgow publication (M'Phun), and solidly and ably written.

The Autograph Portfolio, No. I. R. Glynn.—This is the commencement of an interesting publication, which is to give us a collection of fac-simile letters of eminent persons. In the present fasciculus, we have letters by Luther, Handel, Washington, and Kosciuszko, which are accurately lithographed. The publisher is rich in documents of this kind; and will, we anticipate, render the work acceptable as well by the intrinsic value of its contents, as by their visible appearance.

Mr. Galt.—We rejoice to see it stated in the newspapers, that a pension of 200*l.* a-year has been awarded by government to Mr. Galt, with the welcome addition of receiving the first year in advance.

King's College.—The council of King's College, London, have appointed Monsieur Isidore Brasseur to the professorship of French Literature, vacant by the decease of the late Mons. Ventouillac. M. Brasseur has been fortunate

enough to meet with the same success at the Charter House, to which he is also appointed Principal French Teacher. There were thirty-four candidates for the professorship.

Encouragement of Learning and the Fine Arts in France.—The annual expenditure of the state and of the civil list, for the several establishments in favour of learning and the Fine Arts, may be estimated at 122,000*l.*, a sum tenfold of that which is expended for similar purposes in Great Britain, a country of far greater resources. This sum is exclusive of various extraordinary grants of large sums of money, devoted to the purchase of collections of marbles, coins, and antiquities. — *Bent's Monthly List*.

The number of Bibles sold annually in Scotland is rather above 60,000; viz., about 36,000 at 2*s.* wholesale; 25,500 at 1*s.* 10*d.*; and from 3000 to 5000 at 6*s.* 6*d.* The number printed annually in England by the King's printers and the two Universities is about 240,000, making in all about 300,000, exclusive of about as many Testaments, and a large number of Prayer-books, Psalms, &c.—*Ibid.*

A Joint Inheritance.

"The devil and the king divide the prize."—*Pope*.

This verse, which so moved the ire of the high-church party at the time, may, strange to say, boast of clerical origin and authority. Under the head of "Wise Speeches," preserved in "Britaine's Remains,"* and for the authenticity of which the "Liber Cantuar." is quoted, we find this curious bequest, which, however, the author of the "Remains," (himself a clergyman,) introduces with all becoming gravity: "Wicked rather than witty, is that of a deane, high-treasurer of England, that had demeaned himself so well in his office, that when he died he made this wicked will:—*I bequeathe all my goods and possessions unto my liege lord the king—my body to the earth—and my soul to the devil.*"

Lines written by a Sutor underneath a statue of Justice placed outside of a Court of Law. (From the German.)

Time out of mind has this poor lay been
Waiting outside, in hopes to be let in.
I have still greater reason to complain—
I entered long ago, but can't get out again. T. F.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

A Journal has commenced at Leipzig, under the direction of a committee of the booksellers of that city, to be devoted to all matters connected with the interests of the book-trade of Germany.—*Bent's Monthly List*.

Professor Poeppig, of Leipzig, announces, in the course of this year, the first volume of his *Travels in Chili, Peru, and along the river of the Amazons*, during the years 1827-32. The author is one of the few foreigners, and the only German, who has visited these countries for scientific purposes.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Mendelssohn, of Bonn, is preparing for the press a work on Great Britain, an extract from which appears as a specimen in *Ranke's Journal for History and Politics* of this year; and is of so favourable a character as to entitle us to look for the publication of the complete work with some interest.—*Ibid.*

Professor Ranke, of Berlin, will shortly publish a *History of the Popes*, for which he discovered many hitherto unexplored materials during his residence in Italy.—*Ibid.*

A History of Bookselling is announced by M. Metz, of Darmstadt, who has been employed on the subject for the last ten years. It is not merely addressed to booksellers, but to the literary world in general, and particularly to librarians and men of letters by profession.—*Ibid.*

A MS. on parchment, attributed to Petrarch, has been discovered in the archives of Montpellier. This MS. consists of poems, in which the names of Laura and of Vaucluse often appear; the language is Provençal, and the subjects treated are Rome and the coronation of the poets.—*Ibid.*

In the Press.

A Student's Manual, comprising a Critical Analysis and History of all the Editions of the New Testament, by E. C. Batley, A.M.

* "Remaines concerning Brittain," p. 270. London, 1640.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Rev. H. Hughes's Lectures on the Gospel, as gathered from the Life of Christ, 12mo. 5*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Sermons and other Remains of Robert Lowth, D.D. by the Rev. Peter Hall, M.A. 8vo. 12*s.* bds.—Instructive Fables, by the Author of "The last Day of the Week," 18mo. 1*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—A Journal of a Three-Year's Residence in Abyssinia, by the Rev. Samuel Gohat, 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—An Ecclesiastical Digest, Historical and Critical, by E. C. Batley, A.M. 4to. 14*s.* cloth.—Gleanings from many Fields, by the Author of "The New Estate," 18mo. 2*s.* cloth.—Sidney Hall's New County Atlas, demy 4to. 1*s.* 12*s.* hf.-bd. morocco; 2*s.* 5*s.* coloured large paper, 2*s.* 12*s.* coloured, 2*s.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—The Mirror of Time, from the Creation to the present Hour, 2 vols. 8vo. 18*s.* cloth.—Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge, 6th edition, 18mo. 8*s.* 6*d.* cloth; 10*s.* 6*d.* roan.—Douglas D'Arcy; some Passages in the Life of an Adventurer, royal 18mo. 6*s.* cloth.—The Art of Wine-Making in all its Branches, by David Booth, 8vo. 4*s.* cloth.—Skeletons of Sermons, by the Rev. Philip Henry, 12mo. 4*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Letters to a Dissenting Minister of the Congregational Denomination, 12mo. 6*s.* cloth.—Sayings and Doings in America, 2 vols. post 8vo. 2*s.* bds.—The Works of John Milton, complete in one volume royal 8vo. 2*s.* cloth.—First Report of the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain, by J. Bowring, folio, 14*s.* cloth.—Verses for Pilgrims, by the Rev. C. J. Yorke, fcp. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—A Treatise on the Training, &c. of the English Race-Horse, by R. Darvill, Vol. II. 8vo. 2*s.* bds.—Considerations on the present State of the Landed Interest, by Harvey Wyatt, 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.* bds.—Catechism of Gardening, for the Use of Village Schools and Cottages, by an old Practitioner, 12mo. 1*s.* sewed.—The History of Mohammedanism and its Sects, by W. C. Taylor, B.A. 8*s.* small 8vo. 5*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—Conversations on Gardening, with Incidental Remarks on Natural History, 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—The Book of Fishes, 18mo. 1*s.* 6*d.* cloth.—The West-India Sketch-Book, 2 vols. post 8vo. 2*s.* cloth.—Tilt's Elementary Drawing-Book, in Easy Lessons, drawn from Nature, by G. Childs, oblong, 8*s.* cloth.—Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, Vol. IV. Part I. 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1834.

May.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 1	From 47. to 65.	29.60 .. 29.69
Friday... 2	48. .. 67.	29.67 .. 29.69
Saturday... 3	47. .. 67.	29.72 .. 29.78
Sunday... 4	47. .. 69.	29.63 .. 29.89
Monday... 5	45. .. 65.	29.66 .. 29.91
Tuesday... 6	45. .. 66.	30.05 .. 30.24
Wednesday 7	47. .. 71.	30.31 .. 30.26

Wind variable; S.W. prevailing.

Rain frequent during the 5th; otherwise generally clear.

Rain fallen, .475 of an inch.

May.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 8	From 50. to 75.	30.19 to 30.14
Friday... 9	48. .. 70.	30.07 .. 30.01
Saturday... 10	46. .. 70.	29.96 .. 29.92
Sunday... 11	48. .. 68.	29.95 .. 29.79
Monday... 12	51. .. 63.	29.70 .. 29.63
Tuesday... 13	49. .. 65.	29.69 .. 29.59
Wednesday 14	41. .. 65.	29.63 .. 29.77

Prevailing wind, S.W.
Frequent showers during the three last days; otherwise generally clear.

Rain fallen, .525 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

Latitude..... 51° 37' N.
Longitude... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank the Council for the copy of their Third Annual Report of the Naval and Military Library and Museum; and rejoice to see so excellent and interesting an institution flourishing as it deserves to do. 3750 members (830 within the year) are, indeed, a powerful support; and when we look at the talents so enrolled, and the immense capabilities opened from every quarter of the globe, we look forward with certainty to this establishment becoming one of the most important in the country.

We are compelled to postpone our notice of the anniversary of the Royal Asiatic Society, and several other articles, till next week.

The following table was omitted by accident in March; and we thank our Correspondent for directing our attention to it:—

March.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 13	From 39. to 40.	30.31 to 30.26
Friday... 14	39. .. 41.	30.29 .. 30.34
Saturday... 15	31. .. 52.	30.29 .. 30.43
Sunday... 16	30. .. 49.	30.47 stationary
Monday... 17	31. .. 48.	30.45 .. 30.46
Tuesday... 18	29. .. 47.	30.46 .. 30.48
Wednesday 19	29. .. 47.	30.46 .. 30.43

Prevailing wind N.W.

Rain in the morning of the 13th; otherwise generally clear.

Rain fallen, .025 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

BRITISH INSTITUTION,
PALL MALL.

The Gallery, with a Selection of Pictures by Ancient Masters, from the Collections of His Most Gracious Majesty, the Most Noble the Marquess of Westminster, and the Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., is open daily, from Ten in the Morning until Six in the Evening.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS,
SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST.

The Exhibition for the Sale of Works of Living British Artists, is now open from Ten till Six.

R. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

Admission, 1s.—Catalogue, 1s.

PANTHEON.—Fine Arts Department.

Artists and Proprietors are respectfully informed, that the Galleries are now ready for the reception of Pictures, Drawings, Sculpture, and all Works connected with the Fine Arts, both Ancient and Modern, preparatory to the opening of the Establishment, on Monday, 30th instant.

Notices of Works in the Fine Arts will also be exhibited.

By order of the Trustees,

H. B. RICHARDSON, Manager.

May 14th, 1834.

BATTLE OF CENTAURS and LAPI-
THÆ, in Sculpture, by Mr. LOUGH. A Group of
Seventeen Figures, larger than Life, is now exhibiting at 49,
Great Portland Street, Oxford Street, from Ten till Six.

Admission, 1s.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT
INSTITUTION, for the Relief of decayed Artists,
their Widows, and Orphans.

Patron,

His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX, R.G.

Vice-Patrons.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford Right Hon. Earl de Grey
His Grace the Duke of Devon Right Hon. Lord Gainsborough,
shire, R.G.

Most Noble the Marquess of Lansdowne Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst
Lansdowne Right Hon. Lord Fitzmaurice, Bart.

Most Noble the Marquess of Westminster Sir John Swinburne, Bart.
Westminster Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury Sir Thomas Haring, Bart. M.P.
Shrewsbury Sir George Phillips, Bart.

Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth Sir W. Denison, Esq. M.P.
Dartmouth Jesse Watts Russell, M.P.

President.

Sir MARTIN ARTHUR SHEE, P.R.A.
The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers, are respectfully informed,
that the NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in Freemasons' Hall on Saturday next, the
24th instant.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF DURHAM in the Chair.
Stewards.

R. Barton, Esq. Philip Newton, Esq.
C. L. Eastlake, Esq. R.A. Alexander Rainy, Esq.
Thomas Grieve, Esq. Henry Reynolds, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq. Henry Sass, Esq.
A. Keightley, Esq. John Southam, Esq.
James Lahee, Esq. Rd. Westmacott, jun. Esq.
J. H. Lane, Esq. Chris. Williamson, Esq.
J. H. Mann, Esq.

Dinner on Table at Half-past Five for Six o'clock, precisely.
The Vocal Department under the direction of Mr. Broadhurst,
Tickets, 1s. 1s. each, may be had of the Stewards; at Freemasons'
Hall; of Charles Fowler, Esq. Hon. Secretary, 1, Gordon Square;
and of the Assistant-Secretary, 21, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy
Square.

WILLIAM JOHN ROPER,

Assistant-Secretary.

MR. F. G. MOON has great pleasure in
acquainting the Public, and the Patrons of the Fine
Arts more especially, that the splendid Line Engraving of
VENICE,

after Front's exquisite Drawing, will be completed this month.
This Work has been the labour of many years, and is well de-
serving the amazing expenditure of time which has been devoted
to it by Mr. Henry Le Keux. It is worthy to compete, both in
the vigour, as well as in the delicacy of its execution, with the
most popular works of the present, or, indeed, of any past age.

Whether as a drawing, or as an engraving, it must ever rank
among the choicest productions of the art, while a double charm
is thrown over it from the additional circumstances of the city
which it presents having been the long-favoured residence of the
late Lord Byron;—to a recently-published Illustration of whose
poem, entitled "The Dream," engraved by Willmore, after Mr.
Eastlake's picture, it is intended to form a companion.

From the surpassing delicacy of beauty of the Plate, the num-
ber of India Proofs before the letters must necessarily be limited;
and it will be indispensably advanced on the day of publication,
from the present price of Six, to Ten Guineas.

Present prices—

India proofs before the letters..... 6 6 0
India proofs..... 4 4 0
French proofs..... 2 2 0

80, Threadneedle Street.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—Wanted, by a
Bookseller and Stationer in the West of England, a
respectable Young Man as Shopman, who fully understands
his Business, writes a good Hand, and can take charge of the
Books. He will be boarded and lodged by his Employer. Un-
exceptionable references will be required.

Address, post-paid, only to E. N., care of Longman, Rees, and
Co. Paternoster Row.

TO CONCHOLOGISTS.—An excellent
opportunity now offers itself to any person desirous of
enriching his Collection of SHELLS; it may be done to con-
siderable advantage by visiting to E. Graham, 37, Ludgate
Hill, corner of the Belle Sauvage Inn, who, having devoted the
last few years exclusively to the study of Conchology, is now
enabled to offer a splendid and well-selected Assortment of
rare Shells, for public inspection, at very Reduced Prices.

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